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JANUARY

12	Trevandrum Magara Syvelly 1066	Margaly	30
13	Ottarayana Poonyakalum—Thye Pongal	Thye	1
14	Manttoo Pongal	„	2
25	Tye Pooyam	„	13

FEBRUARY

8	Makara Vavoo..	„	27

MARCH

3	Vycathoo Ashtamy	Mausy	21
8	Sivarathree Vratum	„	26
10	Kaliyugathy..	„	28
16	Trevandrum Codyatoo	Panguny	4
25	Trevandrum Auraut	„	13

APRIL

9	Yugathy Pundigay	„	28
10	Meena Bharanee...	„	29
12	Vishoo Pooniacalum	Chittray	1
13	Vishoo	„	2
17	Sree Rama Navamy	„	6
23	Chitrapournima—Chitraguptapoojah	„	12

MAY

9	Agninutchathra Thosharumbha	„	28
10	Kritayugathy	„	29
11	Atchayathiruteeya	„	30
23	Agninutchathra Thoshavasanah—Chunthragrahana Pooniacalem (*Lunar Eclipse*)	Vicausi	11

JUNE

20	Arthrapravasom	Auny	7

JULY

15	Thetchanayanapooniacalem—Trevandrum Carcadaga Syvelly	Audy	1
29	Bharanee Tirunaul— *H. H. The Senior Ranee's birthday*	„	15

AUGUST

4	Karkadaca Vavoo	Audy	21
14	Varaletchmy Vratam	„	31
15	Audy Auroothee	„	32
16	Auvany Pirappoo (1067)	Auvany	1
23	Ravathee Tirunaul—*H. H. The Ellia Rajah's birthday.*	„	8
26	Ashtamy Rohany Vratum	„	11

SEPTEMBER

7	Vinayaka Chathurthee	„	23
8	Rishee Punchamy Vratum	„	24
15	Ohnum	„	31
17	Anantha Vratum	Puratasy	2
18	Mahalayaputcharambha	„	3
21	Bharanee Tirunaul-*H. H. The Junior Ranee's birthday.*	„	6
30	Thuaparayugathy	„	15

OCTOBER

1	Kathara Vratum	„	16
2	Mahalyaputchavasanah	„	17
3	Poojavippoo	„	18
9	Moolum Auta Tirunaul—H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S BIRTHDAY	„	24
10	Thoorgashtamy	„	25
11	Mahanavamy	„	26
12	Veejaya Thasamy—Poojah Edupoo	„	27
16	Vishuvel Pooniacalem	Alpasy	1
30	Teepaulee *(after Sunset)*	„	15
31	Trevandrum Codyatoo	„	16

NOVEMBER

9	Trevandrum Auraut	„	25
10	Thrayatayugathy	„	26
16	Chunthragrahana Pooniacalem *(Lunar Eclipse)*	Kartigay	2
23	Vyeathoo Ashtamy	„	9

DECEMBER

8	Chathayum Tirunaul—*H. H. The 1st Prince's birthday*	„	24
12	Assuvathy Tirunaul—*H. H. The 2nd Prince's birthday*	„	28
13	Tiru Kartigay	„	29
15	Soochindrum Car Festival	Margaly	1
16	Aroothrathrasanum	„	2

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1891.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TREVANDRUM.

Trevandrum Observatory.

Longitude	5*h.* 7*m.* 59*s.* = 76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude	8° 30′ 32″ North.
Deviation of the compass	0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... approximately	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade	77° ·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade	73° ·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure	0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation=1)	0·812.
Mean direction of the wind	W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain	64·71 inches.*
Mean yearly evaporation	88·54 inches.

Note—

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838–80).

The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838–64) was 68·36 inches, shewing a decrease of 3·65 inches, in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865—80, give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137 8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137 5 for the 16 years from 1865 and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838—80). But as the observations extend only over a short period, and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continual decrease.

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ROMAN INDICTION		4
JULIAN PERIOD		6604
ERA OF THE CREATION		5895
JEWISH ERA	(Com. Oct. 3, 1891)	5652
MAHOMMEDAN ERA	(Com. Aug. 7, 1891)	1309
MALABAR ERA	(Com. Aug. 16, 1891)	1067

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The golden number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the Moon take place on the same days of the months respectively as at the Commencement of the Cycle.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the Moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which owing to leap year, must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical letter is that letter of the Alphabet which points out in the calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called Sunday letter. The seven days of the week, reckoned as beginning on the first of January, are designated by the first seven letters of the Alphabet. Thus if the year begins on Sunday A is the Dominical letter and so on generally. If there were 364 days, or exactly 52 weeks in the year, the Dominical letter will always be same; but the year contains 365¼ days; an excess of 1¼ day over the 52 weeks. The day is taken into the account every year, and the ¼ makes a day in every four years; so that the Dominical letter falls backward one letter for each of the three years, in which, the date or number of the year cannot be divided, without remainder, by 4 and two letters every fourth year, when the date can be so divided, as in the year 1880, it is divisible by 4 and therefore, February contained 29 days. The year began on Thursday, count forward Thursday to Sunday, inclusive, is 4 days, and the fourth letter from A inclusive is D. Therefore, at first D is the Dominical letter; but the 29th of February which is added, throws the first day of March a day later in the week than it would otherwise have been; therefore the Sunday letter for March and all the remaining months is C. Hence the years which have the 29 days in February and the two Dominical letters are called *bissextiles*.

Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, instituted in A. D. 312 by which the Popes have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the first of January.

The Julian period embraces 7980 years and is used, as a fixed era for dating astronomical calculations. The first year of the Christian era is 4713 of Julian period.

Time is distinguished into three kinds; *Apparent* or *True* time, *Mean* time and *Siderial* time; each of which is expressed in days, hours, minutes and seconds. An *Apparent* or *True* day is the interval of time comprehended between two consecutive passages of the Sun over the merdian; a *Mean* day is the time comprehended between two consecutive passages of an imaginary Sun called the mean Sun, and is equal to the mean or average of all the apparent solar days in the year; lastly, the time comprehended between two following passages of the same star over the same merdian is a *Siderial* day.

A day is either astronomical or civil; the astronomical day commences at *apparent* noon or at *mean* noon, according as *apparent* or *mean* time is employed; it is divided into 24 hours, reckoned without interruption from 1 to 24 or from noon to noon. The civil day commences at the midnight preceding the commencement of the astrono-

mical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated beeween midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight afternoon hours (written P. M.). The siderial day commences at the instant of the passage over the merdian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 siderial hours counted from 0 to 24.

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the suns altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being in the horizon and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at Mean Noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trevandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, merdian passage and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's merdian passage indicates the time, at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* merdian of Trevandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "merdian passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trevandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the Mean solar day, and include ing it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise* and others on which it *does not set*.

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon—The numbers denote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee—The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The Planets' rising, setting and meridian passage—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planets given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, they may be found by interpolation.

The declination indicates their relative position with reference to the Equator, north or south.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
"	13	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mausy or Coomblium.
March	13	1st Pungany or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	14	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	16	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	16	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vrechecum.
December	15	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	17th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.	ENGLISH. MALABAR.
1801... 976-7	1826...1001-2	1851...1026-7	1876...1051-2
1802... 977-8	1827...1002-3	1852...1027-8	1877...1052-3
1803... 978-9	1828...1003-4	1853...1028-9	1878...1053-4
1804... 979-0	1829...1004-5	1854...1029-0	1879...1054-5
1805... 980-1	1830...1005-6	1855...1030-1	1880...1055-6
1806... 981-2	1831...1006-7	1856...1031-2	1881...1056-7
1807... 982-3	1832...1007-8	1857...1032-3	1882...1057-8
1808... 983-4	1833...1008-9	1858...1033-4	1883...1058-9
1809... 984-5	1834...1009-0	1859...1034-5	1884...1059-0
1810... 985-6	1835...1010-1	1860...1035-6	1885...1060-1
1811... 986-7	1836...1011-2	1861...1036-7	1886...1061-2
1812... 987-8	1837...1012-3	1862...1037-8	1887...1062-3
1813... 988-9	1838...1013-4	1863...1038-9	1888...1063-4
1814... 989-0	1839...1014-5	1864...1039-0	1889...1064-5
1815... 990-1	1840...1015-6	1865...1040-1	1890...1065-6
1816... 991-2	1841...1016-7	1866...1041-2	1891...1066-7
1817... 992-3	1842...1017-8	1867...1042-3	1892...1067-8
1818... 993-4	1843...1018-9	1868...1043-4	1893...1068-9
1819... 994-5	1844...1019-0	1869...1044-5	1894...1069-0
1820... 995-6	1845...1020-1	1870...1045-6	1895...1070-1
1821... 996-7	1846...1021-2	1871...1046-7	1896...1071-2
1822... 997-8	1847...1022-3	1872...1047-8	1897...1072-3
1823... 998-9	1848...1023-4	1873...1048-9	1898...1073-4
1824... 999-0	1849...1024-5	1874...1049-0	1899...1074-5
1825...1000-1	1850...1025-6	1875...1050-1	1900...1075-6

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1891.

In the year 1891 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon and a Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc.

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, May 23, 1891, visible at Trevandrum.

	d.	h.	m.		
First contact with the Penumbra	23	8	44·0	P. M.	Mean time at Trevandrum.
First contact with the shadow	,,	9	49·3	,,	
Beginning of Total Phase	,,	10	57·7	,,	
Middle of the Eclipse	,,	11	37·2	,,	
End of Total Phase	24	0	16·7	A. M.	
Last contact with the shadow	,,	1	25·1	,,	
Last contact with the Penumbra	,,	2	29·5	,,	

Duration from the first to the last contact with the dark shadow 3*h*. 35·8*m*.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1·290.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 124° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact at 90° towards the West; in each case, for direct image.

II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, June 6, 1891, invisible at Trevandrum.

III.—A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 16, 1891, visible at Trevandrum.

	d.	h.	m.		
First contact with the Penumbra	16	2	44·7	A. M.	Mean time at Trevandrum.
First contact with the shadow	,,	3	43·1	,,	
Beginning of Total Phase	,,	4	45·4	,,	
Middle of the Eclipse	,,	5	26·9	,,	
End of Total Phase	,,	6	8·4	,,	
Last contact with the shadow	,,	7	10·7	,,	
Last contact with the Penumbra	,,	8	9·1	,,	

Duration from the first to the last contact with the dark shadow 3*h*. 27·6*m*.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1·386.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 55° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East.

The last contact at 95° towards the West; in each cass, for direct image.

At Trevandrum the Moon sets at 5*h*. 57*m*.

IV.—A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 1, 1891, invisible at Trevandrum.

V.—A Transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc, May 10, 1891, partly visible at Trevandrum.

	d.	h.	m.	
External contact at Ingress	10	5	2	A. M.
Internal contact at Ingress	,,	5	7	,,
Least distance of centres 12′ 33″	,,	7	30	,,
Internal contact at Egress	,,	9	54	,,
External contact at Egress	,,	9	58	,,
At Trevandrum the Sun rises at	,,	5	43	,,

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JANUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Thur.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly.	19	6	16	5	52	20·2	10	53	17	7	23	19
Fri.	2		20	6	17	5	52	21·2	11	37	17	47	23	56
Sat.	3		21	6	17	5	53	22·2	12	22	18	29	—	—
SUN.	4		22	6	17	5	53	23·2	13	8	19	12	0	35
Mon.	5		23	6	17	5	54	24·2	13	37	19	58	1	15
Tues.	6		24	6	18	5	54	25·2	14	49	20	49	1	59
Wed.	7		25	6	18	5	55	26·2	15	46	21	44	2	48
Thur.	8		26	6	19	5	55	27·2	16	47	22	44	3	42
Fri.	9		27	6	19	5	56	28·2	17	50	23	47	4	42
Sat.	10		28	6	19	5	56	29·2	18	53	—	—	5	45
SUN.	11		29	6	19	5	57	0·7	19	53	0	51	6	50
Mon.	12		30	6	20	5	57	1·7	20	49	1	53	7	53
Tues.	13	—	1	6	20	5	58	2·7	21	40	2	51	8	54
Wed.	14		2	6	20	5	58	3·7	22	28	3	45	9	51
Thur.	15		3	6	21	5	59	4·7	23	14	4	36	10	45
Fri.	16		4	6	21	5	59	5·7	23	58	5	25	11	38
Sat.	17		5	6	21	6	0	6·7	—	—	6	13	12	29
SUN.	18	Magaram or Tye.	6	6	21	6	0	7·7	0	42	7	1	13	21
Mon.	19		7	6	21	6	1	8·7	1	28	7	50	14	13
Tues.	20		8	6	21	6	1	9·7	2	15	8	40	15	6
Wed.	21		9	6	22	6	2	10·7	3	5	9	31	15	59
Thur.	22		10	6	22	6	2	11·7	3	55	10	24	16	52
Fri.	23		11	6	22	6	2	12·7	4	47	11	15	17	43
Sat.	24		12	6	22	6	3	13·7	5	39	12	6	18	31
SUN.	25		13	6	22	6	3	14·7	6	29	12	51	19	16
Mon.	26		14	6	22	6	4	15·7	7	18	13	39	19	59
Tues.	27		15	6	22	6	4	16·7	8	4	14	22	20	38
Wed.	28		16	6	22	6	4	17·7	8	50	15	4	21	17
Thur.	29		17	6	22	6	5	18·7	9	33	15	44	21	54
Fri.	30		18	6	22	6	5	19·7	10	17	16	25	22	32
Sat.	31		19	6	22	6	5	20·7	11	2	17	7	23	11

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	3	3	19·9 P.M.		◯ *Full Moon..*	25	5	33·3 A.M.
● *New Moon.*	10	8	32·5 P.M.		☾ *Perigee......*	12	7	A.M
☽ *First Quarter..*	17	11	25·5 A.M.		☾ *Apogee......*	27	9	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 36	1 23	7 10	S 20 43	15 42	21 32	3 22	S 16 49	22 14	4 9	10 4	S 8 2
11	18 40	0 20	6 18	18 26	15 23	21 12	3 1	17 10	22 0	3 57	9 54	4 59
21	17 10	22 58	4 46	19 15	15 13	21 2	2 51	18 6	21 46	3 45	9 44	S 1 53
31	16 41	22 28	4 15	S 20 42	15 10	20 58	2 46	S 19 7	21 31	3 32	9 33	N1 11

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Seting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	20 37	2 26	8 15	S 17 11	10 26	16 30	22 34	N 6 53	13 16	19 9	1 2	S 11 17
11	20 6	1 50	7 46	16 32	9 46	15 50	21 54	6 59	12 37	18 30	0 23	11 22
21	19 35	1 25	7 15	15 49	9 6	15 10	21 14	7 10	11 59	17 52	23 45	11 25
31	19 4	0 55	6 46	S 15 5	8 25	14 29	20 33	N 7 24	11 20	17 13	23 6	S 11 27

The mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838—80) in January at Trevandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76 and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in. in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55in*.

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* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

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FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting. h	m	Moon's Age. Mean Noon. d	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Meridian Passage. h	m	Setting h	m
SUN.	1	Magaram or Tye.	20	6	22	6	6	21·7	11	48	17	50	23	52
Mon.	2		21	6	22	6	6	22·7	12	37	18	37	—	—
Tues.	3		22	6	22	6	6	23·7	13	31	19	29	0	37
Wed.	4		23	6	22	6	7	24·7	14	28	20	25	1	27
Thur.	5		24	6	22	6	7	25·7	15	28	21	25	2	22
Fri.	6		25	6	22	6	7	26·7	16	31	22	28	3	23
Sat.	7		26	6	21	6	7	27·7	17	33	23	32	4	26
SUN.	8		27	6	21	6	8	28·7	18	32	—	—	5	31
Mon.	9		28	6	21	6	8	0·2	19	27	0	33	6	35
Tues.	10		29	6	21	6	8	1·2	20	18	1	31	7	35
Wed.	11	Coombhum or Mausy.	1	6	21	6	8	2·2	21	6	2	25	8	33
Thur.	12		2	6	21	6	8	3·2	21	53	3	17	9	28
Fri.	13		3	6	20	6	9	4·2	22	39	4	6	10	22
Sat.	14		4	6	20	6	9	5·2	23	25	4	56	11	15
SUN.	15		5	6	20	6	9	6·2	—	—	5	46	12	8
Mon.	16		6	6	20	6	9	7·2	0	12	6	36	13	2
Tues.	17		7	6	19	6	9	8·2	1	1	7	28	13	55
Wed.	18		8	6	19	6	9	9·2	1	52	8	20	14	48
Thur.	19		9	6	19	6	10	10·2	2	43	9	12	15	39
Fri.	20		10	6	18	6	10	11·2	3	35	10	2	16	28
Sat.	21		11	6	18	6	10	12·2	4	26	10	51	17	14
SUN.	22		12	6	18	6	10	13·2	5	15	11	37	17	57
Mon.	23		13	6	17	6	10	14·2	6	1	12	21	18	38
Tues.	24		14	6	17	6	10	15·2	6	47	13	3	19	16
Wed.	25		15	6	17	6	10	16·2	7	31	13	43	19	54
Thur.	26		16	6	16	6	10	17·2	8	15	14	24	20	31
Fri.	27		17	6	16	6	10	18·2	8	59	15	5	21	9
Sat.	28		18	6	15	6	10	19·2	9	44	15	47	21	49
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	2	9	50·2 A.M.		🌕 *Full Moon.*	24	0	26·4 A.M.
● *New Moon.*	9	7	20·2 A.M.		☾ *Perigee* ...	9	6	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	15	11	37·5 P.M.		☾ *Apogee* ...	23	11	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 41	22 28	4 15	S 20 48	15 10	20 58	2 46	S 19 12	21 30	3 31	9 32	N 1 29
11	16 47	22 34	4 21	20 52	15 11	20 50	2 47	19 40	21 16	3 19	9 22	4 31
21	17 3	22 51	4 39	18 59	15 16	21 4	2 52	19 47	21 2	3 6	9 10	7 29
28	17 16	23 6	4 56	S 16 23	15 20	21 8	2 56	S 19 18	20 51	2 57	9 3	N 0 27

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 1	0 52	6 43	S 15 0	8 20	14 24	20 28	N 7 25	11 16	17 9	23 2	S 11 27
11	18 31	0 22	6 13	14 13	7 38	13 43	19 48	7 42	10 37	16 30	22 23	11 26
21	17 57	23 49	5 41	13 25	6 56	13 1	19 6	8 0	9 57	15 50	21 43	11 23
28	17 36	23 28	5 20	S 12 52	6 26	12 31	18 36	N 8 14	9 29	15 22	21 15	S 11 21

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838—80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1885, 0·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

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MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
SUN.	1	Coombhum or Mausy.	19	6 15	6 10	20·2	10 32	16 32	22 32
Mon.	2		20	6 15	6 10	21·2	11 22	17 24	23 18
Tues.	3		21	6 14	6 10	22·2	12 16	18 13	— —
Wed.	4		22	6 14	6 10	23·2	13 13	19 10	0 10
Thur.	5		23	6 13	6 10	24·2	14 13	20 10	1 6
Fri.	6		24	6 13	6 10	25·2	15 14	21 11	2 7
Sat.	7		25	6 12	6 10	26·2	16 13	22 12	3 10
SUN.	8		26	6 12	6 10	27·2	17 9	23 11	4 13
Mon.	9		27	6 11	6 10	28·2	18 2	— —	5 14
Tues.	10		28	6 11	6 10	29·2	18 52	0 7	6 14
Wed.	11		29	6 10	6 10	0·8	19 41	1 1	7 11
Thur.	12		30	6 10	6 10	1·8	20 28	1 53	8 7
Fri.	13	Menum or Panguny.	1	6 9	6 10	2·8	21 16	2 45	9 3
Sat.	14		2	6 9	6 10	3·8	22 5	3 36	9 58
SUN.	15		3	6 8	6 10	4·8	22 55	4 28	10 53
Mon.	16		4	6 8	6 10	5·8	23 46	5 21	11 48
Tues.	17		5	6 7	6 10	6·8	— —	6 14	12 43
Wed.	18		6	6 7	6 10	7·8	0 38	7 7	13 35
Thur.	19		7	6 6	6 10	8·8	1 31	7 58	14 25
Fri.	20		8	6 6	6 10	9·8	2 22	8 48	15 12
Sat.	21		9	6 5	6 10	10·8	3 11	9 35	15 56
SUN.	22		10	6 4	6 10	11·8	3 59	10 19	16 37
Mon.	23		11	6 4	6 10	12·8	4 45	11 1	17 16
Tues.	24		12	6 3	6 10	13·8	5 29	11 43	17 54
Wed.	25		13	6 3	6 9	14·8	6 13	12 23	18 31
Thur.	26		14	6 3	6 9	15·8	6 57	13 4	19 9
Fri.	27		15	6 2	6 9	16·8	7 42	13 46	19 49
Sat.	28		16	6 1	6 9	17·8	8 29	14 30	20 30
SUN.	29		17	6 1	6 9	18·8	9 19	15 17	21 16
Mon.	30		18	6 0	6 9	19 8	10 11	16 8	22 5
Tues.	31		19	6 0	6 9	20·8	11 7	17 3	22 59

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter..*	4	0	45·4 A.M.	🌕 *Full Moon..*	25	6	19·9 P.M.
● *New Moon.*	10	4	58·7 P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	10	6	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter..*	17	2	18·6 P.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	23	3	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 18	23 8	4 58	S 15 56	15 21	21 9	2 57	S 19 11	20 50	2 56	9 2	N 9 44
11	17 39	23 33	5 27	10 11	15 26	21 15	3 4	17 42	20 37	2 44	8 51	12 24
21	18 0	23 59	5 58	S 2 21	15 31	21 22	3 13	15 22	20 23	2 32	8 41	14 52
31	18 28	0 32	6 36	N 6 54	15 36	21 28	3 20	S 12 19	20 9	2 20	8 31	N 17 6

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 33	23 25	5 17	S 12 47	6 23	12 27	18 32	N 8 16	9 25	15 18	21 11	S 11 21
11	17 2	22 55	4 48	11 58	5 40	11 48	17 50	8 35	8 44	14 37	20 30	11 15
21	16 31	22 24	4 17	11 10	4 58	11 8	17 8	8 53	8 4	13 57	19 50	11 8
31	15 59	21 53	3 47	S 10 22	4 16	10 21	16 26	N 9 9	7 23	13 16	19 9	S 11 0

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in., and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07.

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APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		Moon's Age. Mean Noon.	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting.	
				h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Wed.	1	Menum or Panguny.	20	5	59	6	9	21·8	12	4	18	0	23	56
Thur.	2		21	5	59	6	9	22·8	13	3	18	59	—	—
Fri.	3		22	5	58	6	9	23·8	14	0	19	58	0	56
Sat.	4		23	5	57	6	9	24·8	14	56	20	56	1	57
SUN.	5		24	5	57	6	9	25·8	15	49	21	52	2	57
Mon.	6		25	5	56	6	9	26·8	16	39	22	45	3	56
Tues.	7		26	5	56	6	9	27·8	17	27	23	37	4	53
Wed.	8		27	5	55	6	9	28·8	18	15	—	—	5	50
Thur.	9		28	5	55	6	8	0·4	19	3	0	29	6	45
Fri.	10		29	5	54	6	8	1·4	19	52	1	21	7	42
Sat.	11		30	5	54	6	8	2·4	20	43	2	14	8	39
SUN.	12	Madum or Chittray.	1	5	53	6	8	3·4	21	35	3	9	9	36
Mon.	13		2	5	53	6	8	4·4	22	29	4	4	10	32
Tues.	14		3	5	52	6	8	5·4	23	23	4	58	11	27
Wed.	15		4	5	52	6	8	6·4	—	—	5	52	12	20
Thur.	16		5	5	51	6	8	7·4	0	15	6	42	13	8
Fri.	17		6	5	51	6	8	8·4	1	6	7	31	13	54
Sat.	18		7	5	51	6	8	9·4	1	55	8	16	14	36
SUN.	19		8	5	50	6	8	10·4	2	41	8	59	15	15
Mon.	20		9	5	50	6	8	11·4	3	26	9	41	15	53
Tues.	21		10	5	49	6	8	12·4	4	10	10	21	16	31
Wed.	22		11	5	49	6	8	13·4	4	54	11	2	17	9
Thur.	23		12	5	48	6	8	14·4	5	39	11	44	17	48
Fri.	24		13	5	48	6	8	15·4	6	26	12	28	18	29
Sat.	25		14	5	48	6	8	16·4	7	15	13	14	19	13
SUN.	26		15	5	47	6	8	17·4	8	7	14	4	20	2
Mon.	27		16	5	47	6	8	18·4	9	2	14	58	20	54
Tues.	28		17	5	47	6	8	19·4	9	59	15	55	21	51
Wed.	29		18	5	46	6	8	20·4	10	58	16	53	22	50
Thur.	30		19	5	46	6	9	21·4	11	55	17	52	23	49
... ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter..*	2	11	38·3	A.M.	🌕 *Full Moon..*	24	10	13·3	A.M.
🌑 *New Moon.*	9	2	5·0	A.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	7	3		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter...*	16	6	48·4	A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	19	5		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 30	0 35	6 40	N 7 51	15 36	21 29	3 22	S 11 58	20 8	2 19	8 30	N 17 19
11	18 55	1 5	7 15	16 9	15 39	21 34	3 29	8 15	19 56	2 8	8 20	19 17
21	18 59	1 12	7 25	20 36	15 42	21 39	3 36	4 5	19 44	1 57	8 10	20 56
30	18 36	0 49	7 2	N 20 43	15 43	21 43	3 43	S 0 7	19 33	1 47	8 1	N 22 10

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Seting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	15 56	21 50	3 44	S 10 17	4 11	10 16	16 21	N 9 10	7 19	13 12	19 5	S 10 59
11	15 25	21 19	3 13	9 32	3 29	9 35	15 41	9 22	6 38	12 31	18 24	10 51
21	14 52	20 47	2 42	8 49	2 48	8 54	15 0	9 31	5 56	11 50	17 44	10 42
30	14 23	20 18	2 13	S 8 13	2 12	8 18	14 24	N 9 36	5 19	11 13	17 7	S 10 34

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in. and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., and in 1856, 10·9in. and in 1843, 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

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MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1		20	5 45	6 9	22·4	12 50	18 49	— —
Sat.	2		21	5 45	6 9	23·4	13 42	19 43	0 49
SUN.	3	Madum or Chittray.	22	5 45	6 9	24·4	14 31	20 36	1 46
Mon.	4		23	5 45	6 9	25·4	15 18	21 26	2 42
Tues.	5		24	5 44	6 9	26·4	16 5	22 17	3 36
Wed.	6		25	5 44	6 9	27·4	16 51	23 8	4 31
Thur.	7		26	5 44	6 9	28·4	17 39	— —	5 26
Fri.	8		27	5 43	6 9	0·0	18 29	0 0	6 22
Sat.	9		28	5 43	6 9	1·0	19 22	0 54	7 20
SUN.	10		29	5 43	6 9	2·0	20 16	1 49	8 18
Mon.	11		30	5 43	6 10	3·0	21 11	2 45	9 14
Tues.	12		31	5 43	6 10	4·0	22 6	3 40	10 9
Wed.	13	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	1	5 42	6 10	5·0	22 58	4 34	11 1
Thur.	14		2	5 42	6 10	6·0	23 48	5 24	11 48
Fri.	15		3	5 42	6 10	7·0	— —	6 11	12 32
Sat.	16		4	5 42	6 10	8·0	0 35	6 55	13 13
SUN.	17		5	5 42	6 11	9·0	1 21	7 37	13 51
Mon.	18		6	5 42	6 11	10·0	2 5	8 18	14 28
Tues.	19		7	5 42	6 11	11·0	2 49	8 58	15 6
Wed.	20		8	5 41	6 11	12·0	3 34	9 39	15 44
Thur.	21		9	5 41	6 11	13·0	4 20	10 23	16 25
Fri.	22		10	5 41	6 11	14·0	5 8	11 8	17 8
Sat.	23		11	5 41	6 12	15·0	6 0	11 58	17 56
SUN.	24		12	5 41	6 12	16·0	6 55	12 51	18 48
Mon.	25		13	5 41	6 12	17·0	7 52	13 48	19 44
Tues.	26		14	5 41	6 12	18·0	8 52	14 48	20 44
Wed.	27		15	5 41	6 13	19·0	9 50	15 47	21 44
Thur.	28		16	5 41	6 13	20·0	10 46	16 45	22 41
Fri.	29		17	5 41	6 13	21·0	11 39	17 40	23 41
Sat.	30		18	5 41	6 13	22·0	12 29	18 32	— —
SUN.	31		19	5 41	6 14	23·0	13 15	19 22	0 36

MAY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	1	6	59·1 P.M.		☾ *Last Quarter.*	31	0	26 A.M.
● *New Moon.*	8	11	23·6 A.M.		☾ *Perigee* ...	5	2	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	16	12	12·4 A.M.		☾ *Apogee* ...	17	11	A.M.
☺ *Full Moon.*	23	11	33·9 P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 32	0 45	6 58	N 20 31	15 44	21 44	3 44	N 0 19	19 32	1 46	8 0	N 22 17
11	17 33	23 43	5 53	16 47	15 45	21 48	3 51	4 49	19 21	1 36	7 51	23 18
21	16 44	22 52	5 0	13 16	15 49	21 54	3 59	9 13	19 11	1 26	7 41	23 59
31	16 17	22 25	4 33	N 13 12	15 52	22 0	4 8	N 13 19	19 0	1 15	7 30	N 24 20

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	14 19	20 14	2 9	S 8 9	2 8	8 14	14 20	N 9 36	5 15	11 9	17 3	S 10 33
11	13 46	19 41	1 36	7 32	1 28	7 34	13 40	9 38	4 34	10 28	16 22	10 24
21	13 11	19 7	1 3	7 1	0 49	6 55	13 1	9 35	3 54	9 48	15 42	10 17
31	12 37	18 33	0 29	S 6 34	0 10	6 16	12 22	N 9 28	3 13	9 7	15 1	S 10 11

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

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JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		Sun's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h m	Sun's Setting. h m	Moon's Age. Mean Noon. d	Moon's Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h m	Meridian Passage. h m	Setting. h m
Mon.	1	Eddavum or Vaikausy.	20	5 41	6 14	24·0	14 1	20 11	1 30
Tues.	2		21	5 41	6 14	25·0	14 45	21 0	2 23
Wed.	3		22	5 41	6 14	26·0	15 32	21 50	3 16
Thur.	4		23	5 41	6 15	27·0	16 19	22 42	4 11
Fri.	5		24	5 42	6 15	28·0	17 10	23 36	5 6
Sat.	6		25	5 42	6 15	29·0	18 3	— —	6 3
SUN.	7		26	5 42	6 15	0·6	18 58	0 32	7 1
Mon.	8		27	5 42	6 16	1·6	19 53	1 28	7 57
Tues.	9		28	5 42	6 16	2·6	20 47	2 22	8 50
Wed.	10		29	5 42	6 16	3·6	21 39	3 15	9 40
Thur.	11		30	5 42	6 16	4·6	22 28	4 4	10 26
Fri.	12		31	5 42	6 17	5·6	23 15	4 49	11 8
Sat.	13	—	32	5 43	6 17	6·6	23 59	5 32	11 48
SUN.	14	Methunum or Auny.	1	5 43	6 17	7·6	— —	6 13	12 25
Mon.	15		2	5 43	6 17	8·6	0 43	6 54	13 2
Tues.	16		3	5 43	6 18	9·6	1 27	7 34	13 40
Wed.	17		4	5 43	6 18	10·6	2 12	8 16	14 19
Thur.	18		5	5 43	6 18	11·6	2 59	9 0	15 1
Fri.	19		6	5 44	6 18	12·6	3 49	9 48	15 47
Sat.	20		7	5 44	6 19	13·6	4 43	10 40	16 37
SUN.	21		8	5 44	6 19	14·6	5 40	11 36	17 33
Mon.	22		9	5 44	6 19	15·6	6 40	12 36	18 33
Tues.	23		10	5 45	6 19	16·6	7 30	13 37	19 34
Wed.	24		11	5 45	6 19	17·6	8 39	14 37	20 36
Thur.	25		12	5 45	6 20	18·6	9 34	15 35	21 35
Fri.	26		13	5 45	6 20	19 6	10 26	16 28	22 32
Sat.	27		14	5 45	6 20	20·6	11 14	17 20	23 27
SUN.	28		15	5 46	6 20	21·6	11 59	18 9	— —
Mon.	29		16	5 46	6 20	22·6	12 44	18 57	0 19
Tues.	30		17	5 46	6 20	23·6	13 29	19 46	1 12
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

JUNE

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
🌑 *New Moon.*	6	9	33·8	P.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	1	2		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*...	14	5	42·0	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*......	14	6		A.M.
🌕 *Full Moon*..	22	10	20·2	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*......	26	10		A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter*..	29	4	24·1	A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.		Merid. Passage.		Setting.		Declination.		♀ VENUS. Rising.		Merid. Passage.		Setting.		Declination.		♂ MARS. Rising.		Merid. Passage.		Setting.		Declination.	
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	°	′	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	°	′	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	°	′
1	16	16	22	24	4	32	N 13	23	15	53	22	1	4	9	N 19	42	18	59	1	14	7	29	N 24	21
11	16	16	22	26	4	36	16	37	15	59	22	10	4	21	17	16	18	49	1	4	7	19	24	18
21	16	37	22	50	5	3	20	59	16	7	22	20	4	33	20	8	18	38	0	53	7	8	23	57
30	17	17	23	32	5	47	N 23	52	16	17	22	31	4	45	N 21	59	18	28	0	43	6	58	N 23	20

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.		Merid. Passage.		Setting.		Declination.		♄ SATURN. Rising		Merid. Passage.		Setting.		Declination.		♅ URANUS. Rising.		Merid. Passage.		Setting.		Declination.	
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	°	′	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	°	′	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	°	′
1	12	33	18	29	0	25	S 6	31	0	7	6	13	12	19	N 9	27	3	9	9	3	14	57	S 10	10
11	11	57	17	53	23	49	6	11	23	29	5	35	11	41	9	16	2	29	8	23	14	17	10	5
21	11	20	17	16	23	12	5	58	22	53	4	58	11	3	9	1	1	49	7	43	13	37	10	2
30	10	46	16	42	22	38	S 5	53	22	20	4	25	10	30	N 8	46	1	13	7	7	13	1	S 10	1

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in., and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in. and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

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JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	Methunum or Auny. 18	5 46	6 21	24·6	14 15	20 36	2 5
Thur.	2	19	5 47	6 21	25·6	15 3	21 28	2 59
Fri.	3	20	5 47	6 21	26·6	15 55	22 23	3 54
Sat.	4	21	5 47	6 21	27·6	16 48	23 18	4 51
SUN.	5	22	5 47	6 21	28·6	17 43	— —	5 47
Mon.	6	23	5 48	6 21	0·1	18 37	0 13	6 41
Tues.	7	24	5 48	6 21	1·1	19 30	1 6	7 32
Wed.	8	25	5 48	6 21	2·1	20 21	1 56	8 20
Thur.	9	26	5 48	6 21	3·1	21 8	2 43	9 4
Fri.	10	27	5 49	6 21	4·1	21 54	3 27	9 45
Sat.	11	28	5 49	6 22	5·1	22 38	4 9	10 22
SUN.	12	29	5 49	6 22	6·1	23 21	4 50	10 59
Mon.	13	30	5 49	6 22	7·1	— —	5 29	11 36
Tues.	14	31	5 49	6 22	8·1	0 5	6 10	12 14
Wed.	15	Carcadagum or Audy. 1	5 50	6 22	9·1	0 50	6 52	12 54
Thur.	16	2	5 50	6 22	10·1	1 38	7 38	13 37
Fri.	17	3	5 50	6 22	11·1	2 30	8 27	14 25
Sat.	18	4	5 50	6 21	12·1	3 25	9 21	15 18
SUN.	19	5	5 50	6 21	13·1	4 24	10 20	16 16
Mon.	20	6	5 51	6 21	14·1	5 25	11 21	17 18
Tues.	21	7	5 51	6 21	15·1	6 25	12 23	18 21
Wed.	22	8	5 51	6 21	16·1	7 23	13 23	19 23
Thur.	23	9	5 51	6 21	17·1	8 18	14 20	20 23
Fri.	24	10	5 51	6 21	18·1	9 9	15 14	21 20
Sat.	25	11	5 52	6 21	19·1	9 56	16 5	22 15
SUN.	26	12	5 52	6 21	20·1	10 42	16 54	23 8
Mon.	27	13	5 52	6 21	21·1	11 27	17 43	— —
Tues.	28	14	5 52	6 20	22·1	12 13	18 33	0 1
Wed.	29	15	5 52	6 20	23·1	13 1	19 24	0 55
Thur.	30	16	5 52	6 20	24·1	13 51	20 17	1 50
Fri.	31	17	5 52	6 20	25·1	14 43	21 12	2 45

JULY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon.*	6	9	6·9 A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	28	9	40·7 A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	14	10	36·9 A.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	11	0	Midnight.
Full Moon.	21	7	2·1 P.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	23	9	P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ MERCURY. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ VENUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ MARS. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 22	23 37	5 52	N 24 1	16 18	22 32	4 46	N 22 8	18 27	0 42	6 57	N 23 15
11	18 11	0 26	6 41	23 6	16 30	22 45	5 0	23 6	18 16	0 30	6 44	22 15
21	18 58	1 9	7 20	18 28	16 45	22 59	5 13	22 59	18 5	0 18	6 31	21 1
31	19 28	1 35	7 42	N 12 9	16 58	23 12	5 26	N 21 44	17 53	0 5	6 17	N 19 30

Date.	♃ JUPITER. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ SATURN. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ URANUS. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	10 42	16 38	22 34	S 5 53	22 16	4 21	10 26	N 8 44	1 10	7 4	12 58	S 10 1
11	10 3	15 59	21 55	5 55	21 40	3 45	9 50	8 23	0 30	6 24	12 18	10 1
21	9 23	15 19	21 15	6 4	21 4	3 9	9 14	8 1	23 51	5 45	11 39	10 3
31	8 41	14 37	20 33	S 6 20	20 28	2 33	8 38	N 7 36	23 12	5 6	11 0	S 10 7

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1859, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in. and in 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

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AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.		MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.		Meridian Passage.		Setting	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Sat.	1	Carcadagum or Audy.	18	5	53	6	20	26·1	15	37	22	6	3	41
SUN.	2		19	5	53	6	19	27·1	16	31	22	59	4	35
Mon.	3		20	5	53	6	19	28·1	17	24	23	50	5	27
Tues.	4		21	5	53	6	19	29·1	18	15	—	—	6	15
Wed.	5		22	5	53	6	19	0·6	19	3	0	39	7	0
Thur.	6		23	5	53	6	18	1·6	19	50	1	24	7	42
Fri.	7		24	5	53	6	18	2·6	20	34	2	6	8	21
Sat.	8		25	5	53	6	18	3·6	21	17	2	47	8	58
SUN.	9		26	5	53	6	17	4·6	22	0	3	27	9	34
Mon.	10		27	5	53	6	17	5·6	22	44	4	6	10	11
Tues.	11		28	5	53	6	17	6·6	23	30	4	47	10	50
Wed.	12		29	5	53	6	16	7·6	—	—	5	31	11	31
Thur.	13		30	5	53	6	16	8·6	0	19	6	17	12	15
Fri.	14		31	5	53	6	16	9·6	1	11	7	8	13	5
Sat.	15		32	5	53	6	15	10·6	2	7	8	3	13	59
SUN.	16	Chingum or Auvany 1067.	1	5	53	6	15	11·6	3	6	9	2	14	59
Mon.	17		2	5	53	6	14	12·6	4	7	10	4	16	1
Tues.	18		3	5	53	6	14	13·6	5	6	11	5	17	4
Wed.	19		4	5	53	6	14	14·6	6	3	12	4	18	6
Thur.	20		5	5	53	6	13	15·6	6	57	13	1	19	6
Fri.	21		6	5	53	6	13	16·6	7	47	13	55	20	3
Sat.	22		7	5	53	6	12	17·6	8	35	14	46	20	59
SUN.	23		8	5	53	6	12	18·6	9	22	15	37	21	54
Mon.	24		9	5	53	6	11	19·6	10	9	16	28	22	49
Tues.	25		10	5	53	6	11	20·6	10	57	17	20	23	45
Wed.	26		11	5	53	6	10	21·6	11	47	18	13	—	—
Thur.	27		12	5	53	6	10	22·6	12	39	19	8	0	41
Fri.	28		13	5	53	6	9	23·6	13	33	20	2	1	37
Sat.	29		14	5	53	6	9	24·6	14	27	20	56	2	31
SUN.	30		15	5	53	6	8	25·6	15	20	21	47	3	24
Mon.	31		16	5	53	6	8	26·6	16	11	22	36	4	13

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AUGUST

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
● *New Moon.*	4	10	20·3	P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	26	5	17·3	P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	13	2	19·6	A.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	8	3		P.M.
☺ *Full Moon.*	20	2	36·3	A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	21	2		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	☿ Mercury. Merid. Passage.	☿ Mercury. Setting.	☿ Mercury. Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	♀ Venus. Merid. Passage.	♀ Venus. Setting.	♀ Venus. Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	♂ Mars. Merid. passage.	♂ Mars. Setting.	♂ Mars. Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 29	1 36	7 43	N11 26	17 0	23 13	5 26	N21 33	17 52	0 4	6 16	N19 20
11	19 42	1 45	7 48	N 5 2	17 13	23 25	5 37	19 9	17 38	23 49	6 0	17 35
21	19 39	1 39	7 30	S 0 23	17 25	23 35	5 45	15 50	17 25	23 35	5 45	15 38
31	19 13	1 11	7 9	S 3 11	17 37	23 44	5 51	N11 47	17 12	23 20	5 28	N13 32

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	♃ Jupiter. Merid. Passage.	♃ Jupiter. Setting.	♃ Jupiter. Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	♄ Saturn. Merid. Passage.	♄ Saturn. Setting.	♄ Saturn. Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	♅ Uranus. Merid. Passage.	♅ Uranus. Setting.	♅ Uranus. Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	8 37	14 33	20 29	S 6 22	20 26	2 30	8 34	N 7 34	23 9	5 3	10 57	S 10 8
11	7 55	13 51	19 47	6 45	19 51	1 55	7 59	7 7	22 30	4 24	10 18	10 14
21	7 11	13 7	19 3	7 13	19 16	1 20	7 24	6 39	21 53	3 47	9 41	10 22
31	6 28	12 23	18 18	S 7 43	18 41	0 45	6 49	N 6 11	21 14	3 8	9 2	S 10 31

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·49in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1862, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

1891
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SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar month	Malabar date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Chingum or Auvany.	17	5 52	6 7	27·6	17 0	23 21	4 59
Wed.	2		18	5 52	6 7	28·6	17 47	— —	5 41
Thur.	3		19	5 52	6 6	0·0	18 32	0 4	6 20
Fri.	4		20	5 52	6 6	1·0	19 15	0 46	6 58
Sat.	5		21	5 52	6 5	2·0	19 58	1 25	7 34
SUN.	6		22	5 52	6 4	3·0	20 42	2 5	8 10
Mon.	7		23	5 52	6 4	4·0	21 26	2 45	8 48
Tues.	8		24	5 52	6 3	5·0	22 13	3 27	9 28
Wed.	9		25	5 52	6 3	6·0	23 3	4 12	10 10
Thur.	10		26	5 52	6 2	7·0	23 56	5 0	10 57
Fri.	11		27	5 52	6 2	8·0	— —	5 52	11 48
Sat.	12		28	5 51	6 1	9·0	0 53	6 48	12 44
SUN.	13		29	5 51	6 0	10·0	1 51	7 47	13 43
Mon.	14		30	5 51	6 0	11·0	2 49	8 47	14 44
Tues.	15		31	5 51	5 59	12·0	3 47	9 46	15 46
Wed.	16	Cunny or Purattasy.	1	5 51	5 59	13·0	4 41	10 43	16 47
Thur.	17		2	5 51	5 58	14·0	5 33	11 38	17 45
Fri.	18		3	5 51	5 57	15·0	6 23	12 32	18 43
Sat.	19		4	5 51	5 57	16·0	7 11	13 24	19 40
SUN.	20		5	5 50	5 56	17·0	7 59	14 17	20 37
Mon.	21		6	5 50	5 56	18·0	8 49	15 10	21 34
Tues.	22		7	5 50	5 55	19·0	9 39	16 5	22 32
Wed.	23		8	5 50	5 55	20·0	10 33	17 1	23 30
Thur.	24		9	5 50	5 54	21·0	11 27	17 57	— —
Fri.	25		10	5 50	5 53	22·0	12 22	18 52	0 27
Sat.	26		11	5 50	5 53	23·0	13 16	19 44	1 20
SUN.	27		12	5 50	5 52	24·0	14 8	20 34	2 11
Mon.	28		13	5 50	5 52	25·0	14 58	21 20	2 57
Tues.	29		14	5 50	5 51	26·0	15 44	22 4	3 40
Wed.	30		15	5 49	5 51	27·0	16 30	22 45	4 20
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

SEPTEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
New Moon.	3	1	24·0 P.M.		*Last Quarter.*	25	4	15·2 A.M.
First Quarter.	11	4	15·1 P.M.		*Apogee......*	5	1	A.M.
Full Moon..	18	10	11·8 A.M.		*Perigee......*	18	0	Noon.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 9	1 7	7 5	S 3 14	17 38	23 45	5 52	N 11 21	17 11	23 19	5 27	N 13 19
11	18 2	0 2	6 2	S 0 18	17 48	23 52	5 56	6 43	16 57	23 4	5 11	11 3
21	16 55	22 58	5 1	N 5 23	17 57	23 58	5 59	N 1 46	16 43	22 48	4 53	8 41
30	16 44	22 47	4 50	N 5 35	18 5	0 3	6 1	S 2 47	16 30	22 34	4 38	N 6 29

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	6 24	12 19	18 14	S 7 47	18 37	0 41	6 45	N 6 8	21 11	3 5	8 59	S 10 32
11	5 40	11 35	17 30	8 18	18 4	0 7	6 10	5 39	20 33	2 27	8 21	10 43
21	4 56	10 51	16 46	8 47	17 25	23 28	5 31	5 10	19 58	1 51	7 44	10 54
30	4 17	10 11	16 5	S 9 10	16 54	22 57	5 0	N 4 44	19 24	1 17	7 10	S 11 5

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·01in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in. and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851, 0·4in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Sept. was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

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OCTOBER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Month	Malabar Date.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Setting. h	m	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon. d	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising. h	m	Meridian Passage. h	m	Setting. h	m
Thur.	1		16	5	49	5	50	28·0	17	14	23	25	4	58
Fri.	2		17	5	49	5	49	29·0	17	57	—	—	5	35
Sat.	3		18	5	49	5	49	0·3	18	40	0	5	6	11
SUN.	4	Cunny or Purattasy.	19	5	49	5	48	1·3	19	24	0	45	6	48
Mon.	5		20	5	49	5	48	2·3	20	11	1	26	7	27
Tues.	6		21	5	49	5	47	3·3	20	59	2	10	8	9
Wed.	7		22	5	49	5	47	4·3	21	51	2	56	8	53
Thur.	8		23	5	49	5	46	5·3	22	45	3	47	9	42
Fri.	9		24	5	49	5	46	6·3	23	42	4	40	10	35
Sat.	10		25	5	49	5	45	7·3	—	—	5	36	11	32
SUN.	11		26	5	49	5	45	8·3	0	38	6	34	12	31
Mon.	12		27	5	49	5	44	9·3	1	34	7	32	13	30
Tues.	13		28	5	49	5	44	10·3	2	28	8	28	14	29
Wed.	14		29	5	49	5	43	11·3	3	19	9	22	15	27
Thur.	15		30	5	49	5	43	12·3	4	9	10	15	16	24
Fri.	16		1	5	49	5	43	13·3	4	57	11	8	17	21
Sat.	17		2	5	49	5	42	14·3	5	45	12	1	18	18
SUN.	18	Toolam or Arpasy.	3	5	49	5	42	15·3	6	34	12	54	19	17
Mon.	19		4	5	49	5	41	16·3	7	26	13	50	20	16
Tues.	20		5	5	49	5	41	17·3	8	20	14	47	21	16
Wed.	21		6	5	49	5	40	18·3	9	15	15	45	22	16
Thur.	22		7	5	49	5	40	19·3	10	12	16	43	23	12
Fri.	23		8	5	49	5	40	20·3	11	8	17	38	—	—
Sat.	24		9	5	49	5	39	21·3	12	2	18	29	0	5
SUN.	25		10	5	49	5	39	22·3	12	53	19	17	0	54
Mon.	26		11	5	49	5	39	23·3	13	41	20	2	1	39
Tues.	27		12	5	49	5	38	24·3	14	27	20	44	2	20
Wed.	28		13	5	50	5	38	25·3	15	12	21	24	2	58
Thur.	29		14	5	50	5	38	26·3	15	55	22	4	3	35
Fri.	30		15	5	50	5	38	27.3	16	38	22	44	4	12
Sat.	31		16	5	50	5	37	28·3	17	22	23	25	4	48

OCTOBER.

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon.*	3	6	5·9 A.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	2	3	A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	11	4	4·8 A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	16	11	P.M.
☺ *Full Moon.*	17	6	53·0 P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	29	9	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	24	7	4·2 P.M.				

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 46	22 49	4 52	N 5 14	18 6	0 4	6 2	S 3 17	16 28	22 32	4 36	N 6 14
11	17 8	23 6	5 8	S 0 33	18 15	0 10	6 5	8 15	16 14	22 16	4 18	3 44
21	17 36	23 31	5 26	7 50	18 26	0 18	6 10	12 56	15 59	22 0	4 1	N 1 12
31	18 3	23 54	5 45	S 14 35	18 39	0 28	6 17	S 17 5	15 45	21 44	3 43	S 1 20

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	4 13	10 7	16 1	S 9 12	16 51	22 54	4 57	N 4 41	19 20	1 13	7 6	S 11 6
11	3 30	9 24	15 18	9 31	16 17	22 19	4 21	4 13	18 43	0 36	6 20	11 19
21	2 49	8 43	14 37	9 43	15 42	21 44	3 46	3 47	18 3	23 56	5 49	11 32
31	2 9	8 3	13 57	S 9 47	15 6	21 8	3 10	N 3 22	17 26	23 19	5 12	S 11 45

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

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NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
SUN.	1	Toolam or Arpasy.	17	5 50	5 37	29·3	18 8	— —	5 27
Mon.	2		18	5 50	5 37	0·5	18 56	0 8	6 7
Tues.	3		19	5 51	5 37	1·5	19 48	0 54	6 51
Wed.	4		20	5 51	5 37	2·5	20 41	1 43	7 39
Thur.	5		21	5 51	5 36	3·5	21 37	2 36	8 31
Fri.	6		22	5 51	5 36	4·5	22 33	3 32	9 26
Sat.	7		23	5 51	5 36	5·5	23 28	4 28	10 24
SUN.	8		24	5 52	5 36	6·5	— —	5 25	11 22
Mon.	9		25	5 52	5 36	7·5	0 21	6 20	12 19
Tues.	10		26	5 52	5 36	8·5	1 12	7 13	13 15
Wed.	11		27	5 53	5 36	9·5	2 0	8 4	14 11
Thur.	12		28	5 53	5 36	10·5	2 46	8 55	15 5
Fri.	13		29	5 53	5 36	11·5	3 33	9 46	16 1
Sat.	14		30	5 53	5 36	12·5	4 21	10 38	16 58
SUN.	15	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	1	5 54	5 36	13·5	5 10	11 32	17 57
Mon.	16		2	5 54	5 36	14·5	6 3	12 29	18 57
Tues.	17		3	5 55	5 36	15·5	6 58	13 28	19 58
Wed.	18		4	5 55	5 36	16·5	7 56	14 27	20 58
Thur.	19		5	5 55	5 36	17·5	8 54	15 25	21 54
Fri.	20		6	5 56	5 36	18·5	9 51	16 20	22 47
Sat.	21		7	5 56	5 36	19·5	10 45	17 10	23 34
SUN.	22		8	5 56	5 36	20·5	11 35	17 57	— —
Mon.	23		9	5 57	5 36	21·5	12 23	18 41	0 17
Tues.	24		10	5 57	5 36	22·5	13 7	19 22	0 56
Wed.	25		11	5 58	5 36	23·5	13 51	20 1	1 34
Thur.	26		12	5 58	5 37	24·5	14 34	20 41	2 10
Fri.	27		13	5 59	5 37	25·5	15 17	21 21	2 46
Sat.	28		14	5 59	5 37	26·5	16 3	22 4	3 24
SUN.	29		15	6 0	5 37	27·5	16 50	22 49	4 4
Mon.	30		16	6 0	5 38	28·5	17 41	23 38	4 47
... ...	...		...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

NOVEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon.*	1	11	40·6 P.M.	☾ *Last Quarter.*	23	1	33·8 P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	9	1	54·4 P.M.	☾ *Perigee......*	14	7	A.M.
○ *Full Moon..*	16	5	24·2 A.M.	☾ *Apogee......*	26	2	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 5	23 56	5 47	S 15 12	18 40	0 29	6 18	S 17 28	15 43	21 42	3 41	S 1 35
11	18 30	0 17	6 4	20 32	18 53	0 40	6 27	20 48	15 29	21 26	3 23	4 6
21	18 56	0 41	6 26	24 12	19 9	0 54	6 39	23 9	15 14	21 10	3 6	6 34
30	19 21	1 4	6 47	S 25 44	19 23	1 8	6 58	S 24 18	15 1	20 56	2 51	S 8 43

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Seting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	2 5	7 59	13 58	S 9 47	15 3	21 5	3 7	N 3 20	17 22	23 15	5 8	S 11 47
11	1 26	7 20	13 14	9 43	14 27	20 29	2 31	2 58	16 44	22 37	4 30	11 50
21	0 48	6 42	12 36	9 31	13 51	19 53	1 55	2 39	16 8	22 1	3 54	12 12
30	0 15	6 9	12 3	S 9 15	13 19	19 20	1 21	N 2 25	15 31	21 23	3 15	S 12 22

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 5·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in , and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Nov. was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

1891 / 1067 DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	SUN'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.	MOON'S Age. Mean Noon.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Rising.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Meridian Passage.	MOON'S Mean Time Trevandrum. Setting.
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	Vrechegum or Kartigay.	17	6 0	5 38	29·5	18 35	— —	5 34
Wed.	2		18	6 1	5 38	0·8	19 31	0 30	6 26
Thur.	3		19	6 1	5 38	1·8	20 28	1 26	7 21
Fri.	4		20	6 2	5 39	2·8	21 24	2 23	8 19
Sat.	5		21	6 2	5 39	3·8	22 18	3 21	9 17
SUN.	6		22	6 3	5 39	4·8	23 9	4 16	10 15
Mon.	7		23	6 3	5 40	5·8	23 57	5 9	11 11
Tues.	8		24	6 4	5 40	6·8	— —	6 0	12 5
Wed.	9		25	6 4	5 40	7·8	0 43	6 49	12 58
Thur.	10		26	6 5	5 41	8·8	1 27	7 38	13 51
Fri.	11		27	6 6	5 41	9·8	2 13	8 28	14 45
Sat.	12		28	6 6	5 42	10·8	3 0	9 19	15 41
SUN.	13		29	6 7	5 42	11·8	3 49	10 13	16 40
Mon.	14		30	6 7	5 42	12·8	4 43	11 10	17 40
Tues.	15	Dhanoo or Margaly.	1	6 8	5 43	13·8	5 39	12 9	18 40
Wed.	16		2	6 8	5 43	14·8	6 37	13 9	19 39
Thur.	17		3	6 9	5 44	15·8	7 36	14 6	20 34
Fri.	18		4	6 9	5 44	16·8	8 32	14 59	21 24
Sat.	19		5	6 10	5 45	17·8	9 25	15 49	22 10
SUN.	20		6	6 10	5 45	18·8	10 14	16 34	22 52
Mon.	21		7	6 11	5 46	19·8	11 1	17 17	23 30
Tues.	22		8	6 11	5 46	20·8	11 45	17 57	— —
Wed.	23		9	6 12	5 47	21·8	12 28	18 37	0 7
Thur.	24		10	6 12	5 47	22·8	13 11	19 17	0 44
Fri.	25		11	6 13	5 48	23·8	13 56	19 58	1 20
Sat.	26		12	6 13	5 48	24·8	14 42	20 41	1 59
SUN.	27		13	6 14	5 49	25·8	15 31	21 29	2 40
Mon.	28		14	6 14	5 49	26·8	16 24	22 20	3 26
Tues.	29		15	6 15	5 50	27·8	17 20	23 15	4 16
Wed.	30		16	6 15	5 50	28·8	18 18	— —	5 10
Thur.	31		17	6 15	5 51	0·2	19 16	0 13	6 9

DECEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.
● *New Moon.*	1	4	53·0 P.M.	● *New Moon.*		31	8	27·9 A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	8	10	21·3 P.M.	☾ *Perigee*	...	12	0	Midnight.
Full Moon.	15	6	0·9 P.M.	☾ *Apogee*	...	23	11	P.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	23	10	46·5 A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 24	1 7	6 50	S 25 47	19 25	1 9	6 53	S 24 21	15 0	20 55	2 50	S 8 57
11	19 39	1 23	7 7	25 3	19 41	1 25	7 9	24 21	14 46	20 39	2 32	11 14
21	19 17	1 3	6 49	22 34	19 54	1 39	7 24	23 5	14 32	20 24	2 16	13 24
31	17 42	23 29	5 16	S 20 27	20 6	1 53	7 40	S 20 40	14 19	20 10	2 1	S 15 25

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	0 11	6 5	11 59	S 9 13	13 15	19 16	1 17	N 2 24	15 27	21 19	3 11	S 12 23
11	23 35	5 30	11 25	8 47	12 38	18 39	0 40	2 12	14 54	20 46	2 38	12 34
21	23 1	4 50	10 51	8 15	12 0	18 1	0 2	2 4	14 16	20 8	2 0	12 43
31	22 27	4 22	10 17	S 7 38	11 22	17 23	23 24	N 2 1	13 39	19 31	1 23	S 12 50

The mean fall of rain is 2·45in.

No rain fell in 1853, 1861 and in 1867.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 3·09 and that it will not be below 0·48in.

The greatest falls in December were in 1843, 13·98in., in 1877, 11·23in., and in 1847, 10·36in.

The least falls were in 1840, 0·004in., and in 1868, 0·018in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Dec. was 5·5d

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in December was 0·44in.

The mean difference for December is 1·82in.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

JANUARY.

Th.	1	Circumcision.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the Title of Empress of India 1877.—Burmah annexed, 1886.
S.	3	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
Sun.	4	Sunday after Christmas.
Tu.	6	Epiphany.
W.	7	Empress Augusta of Germany died, 1890.
F.	9	Prince Edward of Wales born, 1865.
S.	10	Penny Postage, Great Britain, 1840.
Sun.	11	1 Sunday after Epiphany.
W.	14	Madras University opened, 1858.
Sun.	18	2 Sunday after Epiphany.
W.	21	Inauguration of the Workallay Junction Canal Works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.
Sun.	25	Septuagesima Sunday.
T.	27	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Calcutta, 1890.

FEBRUARY.

Sun.	1	Sexagesima Sunday.—Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
M.	2	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883.—Purification of B. V. Mary.
Th.	5	Victoria Cross founded, 1856.
S.	7	Pope Pius IX died, 1878.
Sun.	8	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.—Indo-Eur. Telegraph viâ Persian and Turkey opened, 1866.
M.	9	Shrove Monday.
Tu	10	Shrove Tuesday.—Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
W.	11	Ash-Wednesday.
F.	13	Madras Medical College established, 1835.
Sun	15	Quadragesima or 1 Sunday in Lent.
M.	16	The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in Travancore, 1887.
F.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trevandrum, 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
Sun.	22	2 Sunday in Lent.
M.	23	Source of the Nile discovered, 1863.
F.	27	General thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.

MARCH.

Sun.	1	3 Sunday in Lent.
M.	2	Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.
S.	7	Union of Scotland with England, 1707.
Sun.	8	4 Sunday in Lent.
Tu.	10	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales married, 1863.
W.	11	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MARCH.

SUN.	15	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	16	Duchess of Kent died, 1881.
W.	18	Princess Louisa Caroline Albert born, 1840.
Th.	19	First Eclipse of Moon on record, B. C., 270.
F.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first Stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
SUN.	22	6 SUNDAY IN LENT OR PALM SUNDAY.
M.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum [from Calcutta, 1890.
W.	25	ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. MARY.
Th.	26	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	27	GOOD FRIDAY.—The meeting of Queen Victoria and Queen Christiana of Spain at San Sabastian, 1889.—The Periyaur project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.—The Landsdowne Bridge across the Indus opened, 1889.—Duke of Buckingham and Chandos late Governor of Madras died, 1889.
S.	28	HOLY SATURDAY.—Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
SUN.	29	EASTER SUNDAY.—H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany [died, 1884.
M.	30	EASTER MONDAY.
Tu.	31	EASTER TUESDAY.—Lord Reay the New Governor arrived in Bombay, 1885.—Abdur Rahaman the Ameer of Affghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

APRIL.

F.	3	First Electric Telegraph in India opened, 1851.
SUN.	5	1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
Th.	9	Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
SUN.	12	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M.	13	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
Th.	16	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, [1853.
SUN.	19	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M.	20	The Earl of Beaconsfield died, 1881.
SUN.	26	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

MAY.

F.	1	Prince Arther born, 1850.—The Paris Exhibition opend, 1889.
S.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1837.
SUN.	3	5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR ROGATION SUNDAY.
Th.	7	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.
S.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
SUN.	10	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.—Father Damian died at Moloka, [1889.
M.	11	Prince of Wales reached England from India, 1876.
Th.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
F.	15	Indian Native Troops despatched to Malta, 1878.
SUN.	17	PENTICOST OR WHIT-SUNDAY.—First Telegraph message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1864.
M.	18	Census of Travancore taken, 1875.
SUN.	24	TRINITY SUNDAY.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

MAY.

M.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
Tu.	26	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796.
Th.	28	Corpus Christi.
Sun.	31	1 Sunday after Trinity.—His Highness Rama Vurmah G. C. S. I. Maha Rajah died, 1880.

JUNE.

M.	1	First turf of central India Railway, turned, 1856.—Scheme of Defence of the North Indian Frontier by armies of Native States approved by Secretary of State, 1889.
W.	3	Prince George Frederick of Wales born, 1865.
Th.	4	The Berlin Treaty.
Sun.	7	2 Sunday after Trinity.
Sun.	14	3 Sunday after Trinity.
W.	17	Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
S.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
Sun.	21	4 Sunday after Trinity.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Sun.	28	5 Sunday after Trinity.—Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

JULY.

W.	1	The Shah of Persia visited Her Majesty the Queen, 1889.
Th.	2	United States' declaration of independence, 1776.
Sun.	5	6 Sunday after Trinity.
M.	6	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.
W.	8	Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
Th.	9	Madras Volunteer Corps formed, 1857.
Sun.	12	7 Sunday after Trinity.
Sun.	19	8 Sunday after trinity.
M.	20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and His Minister the Honorable V. Ramiengar C. S. I. 1883.
Th.	23	Princess Beatrice married to Prince Henry of Battenburg, 1885.
S.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
Sun.	26	9 Sunday after Trinity.
M.	27	Princess Louise of Wales married to the Duke of Fife, 1889.
W.	29	First school for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.

AUGUST.

Sun.	2	10 Sunday after Trinity.—Emperor William of Germany visited Her Majesty the Queen Empress, 1889.—Emperor William of Germany Gazetted as an Honorary Admiral of the British Fleet, 1889.
M.	3	Grand British Naval Review at Spithead in the presence of the Emperor of Germany.
Tu.	4	His Highness Rama Vurma, G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c. Maha Rajah died, 1885.
W.	5	Her Majesty Queen Victoria appointed Honorary Colonel of the German Dragoon Guards, 1889.
Th.	6	Prince Alfred Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

AUGUST.

SUN.	9	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
S.	15	ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	16	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	18	H. H. Marthanda Vurmah Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the Title of Empress of India, 1876.
W.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
SUN.	23	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Government Central Museum instituted 1851.—New Public Offices, Trevandrum, opened, 1869.
Tu.	25	High Court at Madras opened, 1862.
F.	28	Slavery abolition Act passed, 1833.
SUN.	30	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Highness Kerala Vurmah Rajah died, 1882.
M.	31	H. H. Ravi Vurma Rajah died, 1889.

SEPTEMBER.

Tu.	1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
W.	2	His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1882.
F.	4	Two shocks of an Earthquake at Trevandrum and in South Travancore (1 A. M.), 1867.
S.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for women at Quilon, established, 1887.
SUN.	6	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	13	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Holy Cross A. D. 335.
W.	16	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.
Th.	17	Opening of Mont Cenis Tunnel, 1871.
F.	18	Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841.
SUN.	20	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	22	A large Comet first observed in Trevandrum which continued visible for months, 1882.
SUN.	27	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	30	Foundation stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum, laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

Th.	1	General Cullen died, 1862.—Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
SUN.	4	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN.	11	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian Tour, 1875.
M.	12	America discovered, 1492.
Tu.	13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E. Governor of Madras visited Trevandrum, 1887.
W.	14	First appearance of Cholera at Madras, 1818.
SUN.	18	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	25	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	30	Termination of the Territorial disputes between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

NOVEMBER.

SUN.	1	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—ALL SAINTS.—Abolition of slavery in Zanzibar, 1889.
M.	2	ALL SOULS.
Tu.	3	H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left London for India, 1883.
Th.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trevandrum, 1880.
SUN.	8	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Ramaswerom, 1890.
M.	9	Albert Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.—H. R. H. Prince, Albert Victor landed at Bombay, 1889.
SUN.	15	25 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859.
Tu.	17	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869.
S.	21	Princess Royal born, 1840.
SUN.	22	26 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to Madras, 1888.
SUN.	29	ADVENT SUNDAY.
M.	30	Lord Harris visited Trevandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

Th.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, visited Courtallam and Travancore, 1889.
F.	4	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1888.
SUN.	6	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Madras Court of small causes established, 1850.
Tu.	8	CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation stone for the Public Offices at Trevandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
Th.	10	King of Prussia accepted the Title of Emperor of Germany, 1870.—Marquis of Landsdowne assumed charge of the Office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1888.
SUN.	13	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Foundation stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858.
M.	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878.
Tu.	15	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from Ramaswarom, 1890.
Th.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamanay Bridge opened, 1853.
SUN.	20	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Th.	24	Peace between England and the United States, 1814.
F.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN.	27	1 SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
Th.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., from Observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under the direction of* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the Bar. Cistern* 197 *feet above the level of the sea.*
Mercury at 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest (Daily Means.)	Mean of the Lowest (Daily Means.)	Range.	Mean of the Highest (Hourly Means.)	Mean of the Lowest (Hourly Means.)	Range.	Mean of the Highest (Observation.)	Mean of the Lowest (Observation.)	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	·224
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	·554	·242
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·827	·544	·283
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	·817	·562	·255
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	·118	·842	·593	·249
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	·620	·112	·802	·545	·257

* From 8 years' observations.

TABLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
Means ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Hourly Means.	Mean of the Lowest Hourly Means.	Range.	Mean of the Highest Observation.	Mean of the Lowest Observation.	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·74	16·13
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·32	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE IV.—*Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Velocity, Force and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sea Water and Sky clouded.*

MONTHS.	Mean											
	Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.†	Temperature of Dew Point.†	Tension of Vapour.†	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind.*	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations. (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November..	3·50	71·9	·785	·818	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	15·0	0·18
December..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·155	5·5	0·44
Means .	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	..

† From 11 years' observations. * From 5 years' observations.
§ From 3 years' observations. ‡ From 6 years' observations.

TABLE V.—*The mean fall of rain for successive period of 10 years.*

	Inch.		Inch.
1838—47	68·382	1841—50	70·747
48—57	64·330	51—60	65·268
58—67	63·631	61—70	59·015
68—77	59·834	71—80	66·986
Mean of 40 years.	64·044	Mean.	65·504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean results of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c., deduced from observations made at the Trevandrum Observatory between the years* 1865 *and* 1882 *and calculated for Malabar Months.*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means *	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means *	Range.
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	·084
Puratasy	·675	·729	·647	·082
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·120
Thie	·720	·756	·646	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	·665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vyeausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean.........	29·673	29·724	29·626	·098

* Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79·01	2·33
Puratasy	80·65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82·33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81·14	82·60	80·37	2·23
Thie	81·82	83·84	80·56	3·28
Mausy	83·85	85·26	82·72	2·54
Panguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	4·87
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84·21	2·76
Vyeausy	82·75	85·21	80·09	5·12
Auny	79·97	81·10	78·67	2·43
Audy	79·41	81·05	77·18	3·87
Mean	81·88	83·46	80·37	3·09

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE III. *Temperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest Daily Means.*	Mean of the Lowest Daily Means.*	Range.
Auvany	74·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
Puratasy	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
Alpasy	75 17	76·27	74 03	2·24
Kartigay	74·59	76·15	73·30	2·85
Margaly	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
Thie	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	71·84	75·52	2 32
Chittray	77·57	78·92	76·32	2·60
Vyeausy	76 62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2 00
Mean.........	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

MEAN

Months.	Difference between Dry & Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour	Relative humidity Saturation=1.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky=10·0.
						Mile	Inch	
Auvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
Puratasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·5
Alpasy ...	5·36	71·46	·772	·742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
Kartigay ...	6·53	70·20	·738	·696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
Margaly ...	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2 5	·058	4·0
Thie ...	9·28	66·29	·646	·595	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
Mausy ...	9·72	67·75	·677	·585	S W by W	3·2	·073	3·3
Panguny ...	9·16	70·74	·751	·607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
Chittray ...	7·88	72·42	·796	·654	W ½ S	4 9	·077	5·9
Vyeausy ...	6·13	72·56	·801	·717	W ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
Auny ...	4·91	71·74	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
Audy ...	4·93	71·13	·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
Mean...	7·60	70·21	·740	·682	W by S	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean fall of rain*

Stations.	Auvany.	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum* ...	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon†	8·217	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey†	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3 294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122 034
Peermade†	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Pulpanabapuram† ...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamongalom ‡...	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·767	0·008	0·100	0·838	1·268	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 Years.
† " 9 "
‡ " 8 "

A statement of the mean daily fall of rain in Trevandrum deduced from forty-six years' observations.

Day of month.	JANUARY. The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	FEBRUARY. The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·44	000	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	·01	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	·01	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·71	·01	8	·28	·04	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	·02	·77	·11	3	·34
6	00	0·16	·01	3	·07	00	·07	00	2	·04
7	00	00	00	—	—	·02	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	·02	·75	·14	2	·44
9	00	0·03	00	1	·03	00	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	·01	·34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	·01	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1·07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	·03	·69	·04	5	·26
14	00	0·25	00	1	·25	·01	·31	·07	2	·19
15	00	0·18	00	1	·18	·02	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	...	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	·03	1·44	·01	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	·05	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	·47	·07	1·91	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	00	1	·64	·03	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	·03	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·01	0·25	·01	2	·13	·02	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	00	0·05	00	1	·05	·03	0·96	·04	3	·50
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	·01	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	·01	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	·03	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	·01	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	00	0·03	00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·39	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	·00	16	·39
3	·01	0·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0·06	1·06	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	.00	10	·63
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	·01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·40	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0·09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0·87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	0·1	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	0·1	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	0·16	2·97	02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	0·0	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·01	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	·05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	18	·61
30	·15	3·42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY. The mean fall.	MAY. The greatest fall.	MAY. The least fall.	MAY. The number of rainy years.	MAY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	JUNE. The mean fall.	JUNE. The greatest fall.	JUNE. The least fall.	JUNE. The number of rainy years.	JUNE. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9·37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	00	20	·84	·56	3·38	00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·03	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	·01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	37	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	·00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·51	2·26	0·1	34	·69
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	·49	·53	3·22	0·2	35	·70
13	·11	1·23	·02	13	·39	·38	2·17	0·0	37	·48
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	0·1	32	·55
15	·25	5·17	·03	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·62
16	·13	1·13	00	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·64
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·44
18	·14	3·16	00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·46
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	.24	1·32	·03	20	·51	·22	2·62	·00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	00	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	32	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	·65	0·35	2·61	0·01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3·00	0·01	35	0·92	...	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY. The mean fall.	JULY. The greatest fall.	JULY. The least fall.	JULY. The No. of rainy years.	JULY. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	AUGUST. The mean fall.	AUGUST. The greatest fall.	AUGUST. The least fall.	AUGUST. The No. of rainy years.	AUGUST. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	·00	34	·28	·11	0·76	·00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	·00	32	·46	·17	1·73	·00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	·00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	·00	26	·68	·12	1·92	·00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	0·2	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	0·2	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	·00	36	·49	·22	1·61	0·3	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	0·1	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	·00	35	·39	·15	1·20	·00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	·00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	·00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	·00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	·00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	·00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	·00	31	·38	·15	1·98	·00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	·00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3·05	·01	33	·41
30	·18	1·87	·00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1·17	0·00	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·23
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER. The mean fall.	SEPTEMBER. The greatest fall.	SEPTEMBER. The least fall.	SEPTEMBER. The No. of rainy years.	SEPTEMBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.	OCTOBER. The mean fall.	OCTOBER. The greatest fall.	OCTOBER. The least fall.	OCTOBER. The No. of rainy years.	OCTOBER. The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	0·11	2·60	0·00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	·00	22	·26	·15	1·19	·00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	00	22	·12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	·00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·06	·04	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	·00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	·00	26	·22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	·00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	·00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	·01	17	·21	·22	2·02	0·1	27	·38
16	·17	3 20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	0·1	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	·00	30	·39
18	·13	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	·00	28	·64
19	·08	0·69	·00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·90	·00	18	·26	·45	5·28	·00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	·00	14	·19	·41	2·59	·00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	·00	15	·14	·32	2·95	0·5	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	·00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	·00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	·00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2·41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	·00	22	·29	·60	5·22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·01	16	·42	·42	3·50	·02	26	·74
31	......	......	......	......	....	·36	2·33	·03	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	DECEMBER. The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	00	24	·73	·15	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	00	27	·50	·05	0·63	00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·01	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·24	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	00	25	·48	·05	0·88	00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	0	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	.17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	00	17	·35	·06	1·80	00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	000	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	......	......	......	......	......	0·08	1·07	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy days.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Pulpanabapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamongalom ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The total rain fall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trevandrum ..	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade ...	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Pulpanabapuram ...	22·767	29	22·140	32	9·934	12
Rajakamongalom...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

TIME
TRIVANDRAM.

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHER JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA.

Maharaja of Travancore,

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnud 19th August 1885.

Royal Family of Travancore.

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

KERALA VARMA,

Elaya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the

JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 20TH AUGUST, 1864.]

SISTERS OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

Her Highness

PÁRVATÍ BÁYI,

Junior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.]

NEPHEWS OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness
RAMA VARMA,
First Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

His Highness
MARTANDA VARMA,
Second Prince of Travancore.
Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.
[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

KERALA VARMA,
F. M. U., M. R. A. S.
Valiya Koil Tampuran,
[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA.

Surgeon Major H. Plunket Esmonde-White, F.R.C.S.I. and M.K.Q.P.I.
(Madras Medical Establishment.)

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

M. C. Neelacunda Pillai	...	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Ananthararna Iyen ...	...	...Fouzdari Commissioner.
Narayanen Tampi ...	...	...Chellam Karyakar.
——— ...	...	...Samprati.
T. Letchmana Row...	...	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
Ramaswamy Pillai...	...	...Sankadamvagay Sheristadar.
——— ...	...	...Tutor to H.H. the 2nd Prince.
——— ...	...	...Persian Munshi.
——— ...	...	...Sripadom Karyakar.
Narayana Pillai, B. A.	...	...Vatakke Kottarum Karyakar.
——— ...	...	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
——— ...	...	...Karyakar of His Highness the Young Prince's Palace.
——— ...	...	...Stables Karbhari.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

British Resident.

J. C. Hannyngton Esquire, M. C. S. ...Resident.
Captain F. W. Dawson, M. S. C. ... ...Asst. Resident.

Treasury.

A. LaRive ... ...In charge.
W. Govindaswamy Mudaliar ...Residency Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain F. W. Dawson, M. S. C. ...Commandant.

Medical Establishment.

Surgeon H. Thomson M. B. ...Offg. Residency Surgeon.
M. Iyasawmy Pillay ... ...1st Class Hospital Asst.
Madhavan Nayar ... ...2nd " " "

Office.

A. LaRive ... ...Manager.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

Station—Quilon.

17th Madras Infantry.

Colonel H. Young ... ...Commandant.

Government of Travancore.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

T. RAMA ROW, F. M. U., F. S. SC.

Dewan of Travancore.

T. Padmanabha Row ... ...Private Secy. to the Dewan.
P. Thanoo Pillay, M. A. ... ...Huzur Deputy Peishcar.

JUDICIAL &C. DEPARTMENTS.

F. Watts ... ...Secretary.
S. Rajangam Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Manager.

JAMABUNDY DEPARTMENT.

P. S. Moothookaroopa Pillay ...Ag. Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pudmanabha Pillay ... ...Ag. Melalutu Pillay.
Eswara Pillay ... ...Sumprethy.

MARAHMUT DEPARTMENT.

P. Thanoo Pillay, M. A. ... ...In charge.

PERAVAGAY DEPARTMENT.

M. R. Krishna Row ... ...Sheristadar.

SIRKAR VAKIL DEPARTMENT.

I. H. Prince ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ... ...Huzur Registrar.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ... ...Deputy do.

STAMP AND STATIONERY.

P. Madhaven Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

TREASURY.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal ... ...Treasurer.

DAVASWOM DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...Sheristadar.

ANCHAL OR SIRKAR POST AND TRANSIT.

S. Theraviem Pillay... ... ...Superintendent.

ELEPHANT DEPARTMENT.

Sreenevasa Row ... ...In charge.

MINT.

Cumaraswamy Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

T. Rama Row, F. M. U., F. S. SC.,...Dewan, President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Shungara Soobyer ...	...Dewan Peishcar, Settlement Department.
F. Watts	...Secretary to the Dewan.
C. Patcheappa Naicker ...	...Dewan Peishcar, Trevandrum.
T. Rajaram Row, B. A., ...	...Dewan Peishcar, Cottayam.
P. Thanoo Pillay, M. A. ...	...Deputy Peishcar, Huzur Cutcherry.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

T. Vedadrisadasa Moodelear.
Kavalam Neelacunda Pillay.
Siven Pillay.

F. Watts ... ...Secretary to the Council.

DIVISION CUTCHERRIES.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.	DIVISIONS.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rajaram Row, B. A.	...Cottayam or Northern Division.
Asst. to Do. Muthucumaraswamy Pillay, B. A.	Do.
Dewan Peishcar V. Nagam Aiya, B. A.	. Quilon Do.
Asst. to Do. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A.	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar R. Reghunatha Row, B. A.	Padmanabapuram Do.
Asst. to Do. C. M. Mathevan Pillay B. A.,	Do. (Acting.)
Dewan Peishcar C. Patcheappa Naicker	..Trevandrum Do.
Asst. to Do. T. K. Neelacunda Iyen, B. A.	Do. Do.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Shungara Soobyer, Dewan Peishcar.

Sooria Narayana Iyen ... ...Deputy Peishcar.

CENTRAL OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Sivaramakrishna Iyen ...	...Sheristadar.
V. Vencataswera Iyen, B. A.	...English Head Clerk.
Assistant Clerks	... 2.
Madhusudena Iyen	...Head Sumprethy.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...Assistant Do.
Krishna Iyen	...Head Rayasom.
Correspondence Clerks ...	... 4.
Accountants	... 8.
Record-keepers	... 2.

Field Establishment.

V. Renga Iyengar	... ...	...Supervisor.
Kesava Pillay	... ...	... Do.
K. Krishna Pillay	... ...	... Do.
Krishna Pillay	... ...	... Do.
Savari Perumaul Pillay	...	... Do.
A. Ramaswamy Iyen	...	... Do.
Adinatha Row	... ...	... Do.
V. Krishna Iyen	... ...	...Deputy Supervisor.
Seshadri Iyengar	... ...	... Do.
T. K. Ramen Pillay	...	.. Do.
Narayana Pillay	... ...	... Do.
B. Narayana Iyen	... .	... Do.
C Narayana Pillay	... ...	... Do.
B. Easwera Iyen	... ...	.. Do.
S. Vencatarama Iyen	...	... Do.
T. V. Krishna Iyen	...	... Do.
Krishna Panikar	... ...	... Do.
Padmanabha Pillay	... ...	... Do.
Paramesweran Pillay	...	... Do.
Kesava Row	... ...	... Do.
Classifiers	... .	... 205.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Thomas Quinless	... ...	.. Assistant
Jacob Janes	... ...	... Do.
A. P. Smith	... ...	... Do.
G. N. Krishna Row	... ...	... Do.
P. D. Reynolds	... ...	... Do.
C. K. Sundram Iyer	... ...	...Manager.
S. Aiyaswami Pillay	... ...	...Head Clerk.
O. Duraswamy Naidu	...	...Head Draughtsman.
M. Appaswami Pillay	...	...Head Computer.
N. R. Ramaswami Iyengar	...	...Storekeeper.
K. Kondal Row	... ...	...Record keeper.
V. Mahadeva Iyer	... ...	...Head Accountant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, F. M. U., Chief Justice.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-law..		*on furlough.*
T. Kunhi Raman Nayar	Puisne Judges.	
A. Sitarama Iyer, B. A. (Acting)		
W. T. A. Cosby Barrister at-law (Acting) ...		

Subba Dikshadar	...Pundit.
C. S. Maragathavelu Mudalear	...Registrar (on other duty.)
Harikarasubbayan	...Sheristadar (Acts as Registrar.)
S Cumberland	...Manager, English Office (Acts as Sheristadar.)
P. C. Vallinayagom Pillay ...	...Head Gumastah & Nazir (Acts as Manager English office.)
P. Mathew, B. A.	...Acting Head Gumastah and Nazir.
F. E. Hart	...Deputy English Clerk.
C. V. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ...	...Indexer and Publisher.
R. Maduranayagum Pillay ...	...Librarian and English Record-keeper.
I. H. Prince	...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Vakils of the High Court.

William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law.
Alfred G. Gover Barrister-at-Law.
Govinda Row
P. Govindan Nambutiri
Venkattarama Ayyankar
Nampi Ayyankar
Muttukumarasvami Pillai
Krishnachari
R. Ramanatha Row
Renga Ayyankar Sastri
Sivarama Krishna Ayyan
I. H. Prince
R. Velu Pillai
T. R. Achutan Pillai
Gopala Menon
M. Swaminatha Pillai
V. Subbramannyya Ayyan
Viranampi Ayyankar Sastri
E. Rama Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyan
Kunchu Variar
M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
B. Bagavati Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
S. Venkatarama Ayyankar
V. Ramasvami Ayyan
V. Padmanabha Iyer
M. Krishna Ayyan
S. Govinda Pillai
K. Venkatarama Ayyankar
S. Muttusvami Ayyan
K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
K. Atchuthan Pillai
Gopala Ayyankar
V. Srinivasachariar
Vijayaragavachariar Sastrial
T. V. Krishna Rao, B. A. & B. L.
A. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
K. J. Kurian, B. A. & B. L.
S. Kalianarama Ayyar.
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai, B.A.
K. Narayana Menon, B A. & B. L.
Sivasubramania Pillai, B. A.
T. F. Lloyd.
Sivaswami Sastrial.
K. Ramaswamy Ayyar, B. A. & B. L.
P. Armugom Pillai, B. A.
S. Sankarakumaru Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
S. Ramaswami Sastrial, B. A. & B. L.
R. Viraraghava Ayyangar, B A. & B. L.
P. Subramania Iyen, B. A. & B. L.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trevandrum at present.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Trevandrum.

A. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L. ...1st Judge. (on other duty.)
S. Padmanabha Iyer, M. A. .. ...Acting.
C. S. Ramalingam Iyer, B. A & B. L. 2nd Judge. (on other duty.)
M. K. Ramachandra Rao, B. A & B. L. Acting.
K. M. Shankara Pillay ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil (on other duty)
R. Neelakanda Iyer, B. A. ... ...Acting.

Licenced Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan
V. Padmanabha Ayyan
Reghunatha Row
S. Kumara Pillai
Venkatachalam Ayyan
A. Padmanabha Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
Narasimha Ayyan
A. Govinda Pillai
Verabahu Pillai
Anandakrishna Ayyan
Alakiru Ayyankar
K. Padmanabha Pillai
A. Anandarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Tanuvan
V. Lakshmana Sastrial
Sesha Ayyan Narayana Ayyan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan
J. Lakshmana Ayyan
N. SankaraNarayanaAyyan
Krishna Ayyankar Sastrial
A. Kumara Pillai
S. Venkata Row
P. Subu Ayyan
M. Madhaven Tambi
K. Sitharama Ayyan
Narayanan Paramisvaran
P. V. Subbu Ayyan
K. Krishna Pillai
Venketasura Ayyan
P. Sivarama Ayyan
P. Virupaksha Ayyan
Raman Pillai
Ramakrishna Ayyan
P. K. Krishna Pillai
Padmanabha Ayyan
A. Gopala Ayyan
Appaswamy Ayyan
Sanku Pillai
K. Padmanabha Pillai
Velu Pillai
Sathiavagisvara Ayyan
Narayana Menon
Subramania Pillai
Aramudachariar
E. C. D'Veigas
Oonnithan Krishna Pillai
K. S. Ponnu Ayyan.
S. Rengachariar.
K. S. Narayana Ayyar.
P. Thanoova Sastrial.
K. Ramaswami Ayyar.
E. H. Ramen Pillai.

Nagercoil.

M. Chockalingom Pillai, B. A. ...Judge.
M. C. Shankara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
O. Marthanda Pillai ... ... Acting Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

V. Krishna Ayyan
Udayamutu Ayyan
Devaraja Ayyan
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan
R. Krishna Ayyan
Thanu Ayyan
N. Padmanaba Ayyan
Arunachalam Ayyan
Shankarasubramanyya Ayyan
Senapathi Ayyan
Venkatakrishna Ayyan
Samu Ayyan
S. Subramani Ayyan
N. Sesha Ayyan
K. Subramania Ayyan
Buthalingam Ayyan
Sattanatha Ayyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar
M. Subramania Ayyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
K. Kumara Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
Thanusubbu Ayyan
Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
Padmanabha Ayyan
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Chithambara Sastrial
Sivarama Ayyan
Sankaranarayana Ayyan.

QUILON.

W. T. A. Cosby Barrister-at-law ...1st Judge. (on other duty.)
C. S. Maragathavelu Mudalear ...Acting.
S. Navis ... ...Sheristadar.
S. Shungara Pillai, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil. (on other duty.)
K. Ramaswami Iyer ... ...Ag. Do.

Licenced Pleaders.

R. Narayana Ayyan
Nilakantha Pillai
Minakshisubbayan
T. Krishna Sastri
S. Govindan Pantala
Gopala Sastrial
Subbayyan
Kesava Pillai
Andi Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri
N. Sahsranama Ayyan
Ramanatha Ayyao
A. Subramania Sastri
Venketarama Ayyankar
Anandarama Ayyan
Paramisvara Ayyan
K. Raman Pillai
Paravur Kesava Pillai
A. Abraham
A. Sreenivasa Ayyankar
Alvar Ayyankar
Aramathu Achariar.

ALLEPPEY.

S. Padmanabha Iyer, M. A. ... ...1st Judge. (on other duty.)
C. S. Ramalingam Iyer, B. A. & B. L. Acting.
R. Jaganatha Rao ... . 2nd Judge. Do.
M. K. Ramachandra Rao, B. A. & B. L. 2nd Judge. (Sub-pro-tem) on other duty.
K. Krishna Pillay ... ...Ag. 2nd Judge.
J. Vurgese ... ...Sheristadar.
Sundrum Ayyan ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

A. SankaranarayanaAyyan
N. Gopala Pillai
S. Janardanapilapalli
S. Ramasvami Ayyan
Viraraghava Ayyan
K. Velu Pillai
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan
Palpu Ayyan
Krishna Varier
S. Svaminatha Sastri
S. Sundra Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar
K. Narayana Menon
R. Padmanabha Ayyan
C. Nilakantha Pillai
V. Venketarama Ayyan
•R. Krishna Sastrial
Ramasvami Ayyan
K. Krishna Ayyan
Nelakantha Pillai
Velu Pillai
Coshy
S. Kochukunju Pillai
Sankara Subbu Ayyan
M. R. Nilakanta Pillai
N. Krishna Pillai
E. Narayana Menon
A. R. Subramania Ayyan
A. Suriayaratayana Ayyan
C. Nilakantha Pillai
K. Kochukrishna Pillai
S. Srinivasachariar
R. Krishna Ayyan
N. Narayana Potti
Nilakanthan Chakkier
R. Arunachalam Ayyan
G. Padmanabha Pillai
Krishna Menon
R. Kesava Pillai
Kuppayyan
S. Manu Ayyan
Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A.
S. Kesava Pillai
S. Govinda Pillai
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan.
Srinivasa Ayyankar
K. Paramisvara Ayyan
T. R. Govinda Pillai
Anantanarayana Ayyan
Govinda Kuruppu
G. Krishna Pillai
Swami Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyangar*
R. Annathurai Sastri*
M. Ramaswami Sastri*
T. Muthukrishna Pillai*
G. Narayana Pillai*
P. J. Ponnan*
C. N. Joseph.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Alleppey.*

PARAVUR.

R. Jaganatha Rao ... ...Ag. Judge.
A. Aurathan Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
M. G. Mathan, B. A. ... ...Acting Sirkar Vakil.

Licenced Pleaders.

Krishna Menon	Sankaran Nambiar	R. Venkatarama Ayyan
Govinda Pillai	Achuta Menon	S. Venkatarama Ayyan
Rama Ayyan	Kesava Pillai	Narasimha Ayyan.
Sami Ayyan	Genapati Ayyan	
Krishna Ayyan	Enijha Ayyan	

MUNSIFF COURTS.

First Class Munsiffs.

K. Krishna Pillai ... ...Trevandrum (old) (on other duty.)
M. Hoogewerf ... ...Nagercoil.
Harihara Iyen ... ...Paravoor (doing duty in the Trevandrum New Munsiff's Court.)
M. Varkey... ... ...Aripaud (Doing duty at Sherthalla.)
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ... ...Sherainkeel.
Ramachandra Rao, B. A. & B. L ...Trevandrum New. (on other duty.)
Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L. ...Alleppey. (Acting.)

Second Class Munsiffs.

Subramania Sastri ... ...Vaikam.
J. D'Lemos ... ...Quilon (Doing duty in the Trevandrum old Munsiff's Court)
Narayanan Thumby ... ...Krishnapuram.
Subramania Pillai, B. A. ... ...Cottayam.
Ananda Rao, B. A.... ... ...Neyyattenkara.
Ramasubba Iyer, B. A. ... ...Padmanabhapuram.
Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Thiruvellah. (doing duty at Quilon.)
Kunjunni Menone, B. A. & B. L. ...Sherthalla. (doing duty at Thiroovellah.)

Third Class Munsiffs.

K. C. Joseph, B. A. ... ...Kottarakara.
A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. ...Moovattupulay (Sub-pro-tem.)
S. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L...Aripaud. (Sub-pro-tem.)
K. Shungara Pillai ... ...Paravoor. (Acting.)
T. V. Krishna Rao, B. A. & B. L...Shencottah. (Acting.)

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A. LL. D., Barrister-at-law ...Special Appellate Judge (*leave.*)
W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-law ... ...(Acting.)

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

For the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

Lieut H. S. Ferguson ... ...Trevandrum.
J. Rohde ... ... Alleppey.
C. J. Maltby ... ...Peermade.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 1ST CLASS.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... .. Northern Division.
Muthucumaraswamy Pillay, B. A. ... Do.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ... ...Quilon Division.
Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ... ... Do.
C. Patcheappa Naicker ... ...Trevandrum Division.
T. K. Neelacunda Iyen, B. A. .. ... Do.
R. Reghunatha Row, B. A. ... ...Padmanabapuram Division.
Mathaven Pillay, B. A. ... ... Do. (Acting.)
J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey Town.
M. Kunjukrishna Paniker, B. A. & B. L. Do.
C. J. Maltby ... ...Cardamom Hills.
J. S. Sealy ... ... Do. (*on other duty.*)
M. Ratnaswamy Iyer, B. A. ... ...Salt Pans.
Mathaven Pillay ... ...Aroocooty

MAGISTRATES OF THE 2ND CLASS.

Southern Division.

Hurri Row ... .. Agusteeswarem doing duty at Thovalay.
V. I. Keshava Pillay, M.A. Thovalay doing duty at Agusteeswarem.
Anandaraman Pillay ... .Vilavencode.
P. Sathianesan, B. A. ... . Eraniel (Acting.)

Trevandrum Division.

R. Mahadeva Iyen, B. A. ... ...Town 2nd class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
Paramaswaren Pillay ... ...Chirayinkil.
Varada Iyen ... ...Trevandrum Taluq.
Govinda Pillay... ... ...Neyattinkaray.

Quilon Division.

Subramania Pillay ... ...Quilon.
K. Iyappen Pillay, B. A. ... ...Karunagapally.
Andy Iyen .. .. Cunnathoor.
V. Pudmanabha Naidoo ... ... Shencottah.
Soobien ... ...Chenganoor.
Lekshmana Iyen ... ...Ambalapolay.
Rama Row ... .Kartigapully.
Renganatha Iyen B. A. ... ...Mavelikaray.

Cottayam Division.

Mathaven Pillay ... ...Cottayam—Chunganacherry.
Padmanabha Pillay ... ...Shertallay.
Ramakrishna Iyen, B. A. ... ...Moovattupulay.
Ramaswamy Iyen .. ..Vycome.
Sathiavageeswara Iyen, B. A. ...Paravoor.
Shungara Pillai, B. A. ... ...Coonathunad.

MAGISTRATES OF THE 3RD CLASS.

Southern Division.

M. Krishna Iyen ... ...Kottar (Acting.)
——————— ...Aramboly.
N. David ... ...Paravur doing duty at Colachel Port
Sabapathy Pillay ... ...Parachallay doing duty at Culculam

Trevandrum Division.

Venkateswara Iyen B. A. ... ...Pathanamthittay doing duty at Parachalay.
Venkata Krishna Iyen B. A. ...Neduvengaud.

Quilon Division.

Valoo Pillay ... ...Kottarakaray.
Gopalakrishna Iyen ...Thiruvellah.
Narayana Pillay ... ...Eraniel doing duty at Paravur.
Iyem Pillay ... ...Colathoorpolay doing duty at Puthanamthittay.
Shungara Pillay ... ...(Colachel Port) doing duty at Colathoorpolay.
Natchadalingom Pillay ...Shencottah.
Pudmanabha Pillay ...Kayenkoolum.

Shungara Pillay is in charge of the magisterial duties of Colathoorpolay and Pathanapooram Taluq. 2nd class Magistrate Quilon is also in charge of the Quilon Port.

Cottayam Division.

Ramaswamy Iyen ... ...Thodupulay.
Soobramony Iyen, B. A. ... ...Yettumanoor.
Narayana Pillay ... ...Alengaud.
G. Beale ... ...Peermade.
Coomara Pillay ... ...Aroocooty.
Kumaraswamy Pillay ... ...Shertalay.
P. M. Varki ... ...Chunganacherry (Acting.)
A. T. Mathew ... ...Alleppey Town.
Ramen Pillay ... ...Meenachel.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A. Tahsildar, Thovallay, doing duty at Agusteeswarom.
Hurri Row ... ...Tahsildar, Agusteeswarom, (doing duty at Thovallay.)
V. Lekshmana Iyer Do. Culculom and Eraniel.
Ananda Raman Pillay Do. Vilavencode.

Trevandrum Division.

Varada Iyen... ...	...1st Tahsildar,	Trevandrum.
Paramaswaren Pillay ...	Do.	Chirayinkil.
Nanoo Sastrial	Do.	Nedoovengaud.
Govinda Pillay	Do.	Neyattinkaray.

Quilon Division.

Soobramania Pillay...	...Tahsildar,	Quilon.
Veloo Pillay...	Do.	Kottarakarai.
M. Pudmanabha Pillay ...	Do.	Pathanapuram.
V. Pudmanabha Naidoo ...	Do.	Shencottah.
Gopalakrishna Iyen... ...	Do.	Thiruvellah.
Andy Iyen	Do.	Cunnathoor.
K. Iyappen Pillay, B. A. ...	Do.	Karunagapully.
Rama Row	Do.	Kartigapully.
Lekshmana Iyen	Do.	Ambalapolay.
Renganatha Iyen, B. A. ...	Do.	Mavalikaray.
Soobien	Do.	Chenganoor.

Cottayam Division.

Pudmanabha Pillay	...Tahsildar,	Shertalay.
Ramaswami Iyen	Do.	Vycome.
Soobramoney Iyen B. A. ...	Do.	Yettumanoor.
Sathiavageeswara Iyen, B. A. ..	Do.	Paravoor.
Ramen Pillay	Do.	Meenachel.
Ramakrishna Iyen, B. A. ...	Do.	Moovatupulay.
Ramaswami Iyen	Do.	Thodupulay.
Shungara Pillay, B. A. ...	Do.	Coonathunad.
Narayana Pillay	Do.	Alengaud.
Chembacaramen Pillay ...	Do.	Chunganacherry & Kottayam.

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police, Travancore.

R. B. Ferguson ... ...Asst. Supt. of Police, Quilon Division.
T. Ponnambalam Pillay ... ... Do. Do. Trevandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions.
K. Pulpanabha Pillay ... .. Do. Do. Cottayam Do.

S. Paramaswaren Pillay ...	Inspector of Police.	Audit Inspector.
W. Gallyot...	do. do. ...	Circuit Inspector.
S. R. Swyny	do. do. ...	Reserve Inspector.
J. A. Stevenage	do. do. ...	do.
W. Boomgardt	Sub- do. ...	Treasure Escort Inspr.
B. Pudmanabha Row ...	do. do. ...	Palace Guard. Do.
S. Wintle	Inspr. do. ...	Jail Inspector.
T. P. S. Ganapathy Pillay..	Sub- do. ...	Thovalay.
H. White	do. do. ...	Aramboly frontier.
R. Krishna Row	Inspr. do. ...	Agusteeswarem.
H. Hoogewerf	do. do. ...	Kottar Town.
S. V. Harryhara Iyen ...	do. do. ...	Eraniel.
I. Syed Ali	do. do. ...	Culculum.
Abdulah Sahib Moonavery.	do. do. ...	Velavencode.
R. Ramen Pillay	do. do. ...	Neyattenkaray.
G. Venketasoobramoney ...	do. do. ...	Trevandrum Fort Div.
A. Samuel ... ...[Iyer.	do. do. ...	do. Puthenchanday do.
I. C. R. Mathaven Pillay...	Sub- do. ...	do. Cantonment do.
P. R. Mathaven Pillay B. A.	do. do. ...	Trevandrum Taluq.
Beram Khan	Inspr. do. ...	Noduvangaud.
U. M. D'Veigas	do. do. ...	Sheraingeel.
A. J. D'Veigas	do. do. ...	Quilon Taluq.
A. Venkatarama Iyengar...	Sub- do. ...	Kottarakaray.
E. Gallyot	Inspr. do. ...	Puthanapurem
P. Runganatha Pillay ...	do. do. ...	Shencottah.
Thamoothren Numboory ...	Sub- do. ...	Cunnathur.
P. Seetharama Iyen ...	do. do. ...	Karunagapully.
T. R. Parameswaren Pillay.	Inspr. do. ...	Karthicapully.
K. Veloo Pillay	do. do. ...	Mavalikara.
E. N. Paramaswaren Pillay.	do. do. ...	Chenganur.
K. Anandanarayana Iyer...	Sub- do. ...	Tiruvellah.
Chandah Meah Vullymeah..	Inspr. do. ...	Alleppey Town.
S. Shungara Iyen	do. do. ...	Ambalapulay.
Shivarama Pillay... ...	Sub- do. ...	Cottayam.
Narayana Oonythan ...	do. do. ...	Chunganacherry.
G. E. Shedden	do. do. ...	Peermaad.
P. R. Krishna Iyen ...	do. do. ...	Meenachel.
K. Ramen Pillay	Inspr. do. ...	Yettumanur.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	do. do. ...	Muvattupulay.
S. Soobramoneya Pillay ...	do. do. ...	Thodupulay.
Krishnen Thumby	Sub- do. ...	Kunnathunad.
N. Paramoo Pillay... ...	Inspr. do. ...	Shertalay.
N. Pulpanabha Pillay ...	do. do. ...	Vykum.
P. Eresha Menone... ...	do. do. ...	Alengaud.
K. Narayana Row... ...	do. do. ...	Paravur.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah... ...In Medical charge.
G. W. Boomgardt ... ...Superintendent.
Peerkhan ... .Senior Jailor.
Abdulasha .. .. Do.
C. R. Miranda .. ..Head Clerk.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Inspectors.

Vythianatha Iyen ... ...Inspector of Trevandrum range.
Padmanabha Pillay ... ...Inspector of Quilon range.
Vittalapy ... ...Inspector of Shertallay range.

District Registrars.

Range.	Districts.	Class.	Names of Registrars.
Trevandrum.	Thovalay	3	Madaven Pillay.
	Agusteeswaram	2	Thanavan Thumby.
	Eraneel	3	Madaven Pillay (Acting.)
	Do. Additional ...	2	Valoo Pillay.
	Calculam	3	Krishna Iyen.
	Velavencode	1	Govinda Pillay.
	Neyattincarray	1	Narayana Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Shungara Pillay (Acting.)
	Nedoovengaud	3	Narayana Iyen.
	Trevandrum	1	Kochunni Karthavu.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Kumara Pillay.
	Sheraingeel	1	Shungara Iyen.
Quilon.	Quilon	2	Kumara Pillay.
	Cottaracurray	3	Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Puthanapurom	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar.
	Shencottah	3	Harrihara Iyen.
	Cunnathoor	3	Shungara Pillay.
	Karunagapully	1	Sesha Iyen.
	Kartigapully	2	Krishna Iyen.
	Mavalicurray	3	Warkki.
	Chenganoor	3	Valoo Pillay.
	Thiruvellah	2	Ramen Pillay.
	Ambalapulay	1	Narasingam Pillay.
	Chunganacherry... ...	3	Shungara Pillay.
Shertallay.	Shertallay	1	Renganadha Row.
	Vycome	3	Anantakrishna Iyen.
	Yettoomanoor	3	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Cottayam	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Thodupulay	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Moovattoopulay	3	Krishna Pillay.
	Kunnathunaud	3	Cheriyan (Acting.)
	Alengaud	3	George (Do)
	Paravoor	3	Anantakrishna Iyen.
	Meenachel	3	Krishna Pillay (Acting.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major H. P. Esmonde-White, F. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q. P. I.,

Durbar Physician of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of Present Rank.	Remarks.
	Assistant Surgeons.		
August 1859...	S. B. Sawyer ...	August 1883...	General & Maternity Hospitals.
September 1884...	E. Poonen, M. D., B. A., ...	September 1884.	Quilon.
Do. 1888...	N. Subramonia Iyer, M. B., C. M., M. A.	Do. 1888.	General Hospital, Chemical Examiner to Government.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.		
May 1861...	M. J. Carvalho ...	April 1882...	Supt. of Vaccination.
June 1860...	T. Krishna Rajoo ...	August 1882...	Fort Dispensary.
May 1861...	F. Rozario ...	September 1886...	Nair Brigade.
June 1864...	M. Neelacunda Pillay ...	December 1886...	Palace.
Do. 1864...	E. Valoo Pillay ...	November 1890...	Pulpanabapoorum.
August 1882...	John Gomez (Supernumerary.)	Do. 1890...	Medical Store keeper.
	Apothecaries.		
July 1865...	G. Arunasalam Pillay ...	July 1885...	Palace.
December 1865...	N. Govinda Pillay ...	December 1885...	Lunatic Asylum.
October 1887...	S. Vencutarama Naidu, L. M. S.	October 1887...	Mavalicaray.
November 1887...	P. M. George, L. M. S. ...	November 1887...	Charity Hospital.
April 1888...	K. M. Kuriyan, L. M. S. ...	April 1888...	Central Jail.
	1st Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
May 1861...	N. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	August 1875...	Nair Brigade.
November 1873...	F. P. Fernandez ...	November 1885...	Nagercoil.
Do. ...	J. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. ...	Alleppey.
Do. ...	Joseph L. Gomez ...	Do. ...	Cottayam.
July 1874...	C. Theravium Pillay ...	July 1886...	General Hospital.
January 1888...	P. K. Abraham ...	January 1888.	Lalam.
November 1888...	T. V. Veeraragoo Pillay ...	November 1888...	Cottaracaray.
	2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
November 1873...	N. Sooboo Pillay ...	September 1882...	Charity Hospital.
October 1879...	J. Mathan ...	October 1885...	Shertallay.
Do. ...	K. Ramen ...	Do. ...	Parachallay.
January 1880...	N. Neelacunda Pillay ...	January 1886...	Moovattupolay.
Do. ...	R. L. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Alwaye.
October 1879...	S. E. D'Lemos ...	April 1886...	Colencherry.
January 1880...	K. Ibrahim Sahib ...	Do. ...	Shencottah.
November 1884...	N. J. Daniel ...	November 1890...	Neyattinkaray.
Do. ...	V. Ramen Pillay ...	Do. ...	Poonalore.
Do. ...	C. J. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Peermade.
Do. ...	M. Muthu Pillay ...	Do. ...	Kanjerapully.
Do. ...	K. S. Valoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	A. NeelacundaPillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
	3rd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
July 1872...	S. Thoppaya Pillay ...	July 1876...	Charity Hospital.
Do. ..	V. Narayana Pillay ...	July 1877...	Thodupolay.
December 1885...	Thomas Lee ...	December 1885...	Quilon.
November 1888...	A. Oomman ...	November 1888...	Alleppey.
Do. ...	Y. Kunjandy ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	M. C. Mathew ...	Do. ...	Mavalicaray.
Do. ...	P. Mathaven Pillay ...	Do. ...	Sherthallay.
Do. ...	P. Cochukrishna Pillay ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	H. J. D'Lemos ...[very.	Do. ...	Medical Stores.
Do. ..	P. Mahomed Ismail Muna-	Do. ...	Cardamom Hills.
November 1889...	A. Aiyemperumal Pillay ...	Do. 1889	Do.

Durbar Physician's Office.

T. A. Shunmoogam Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.
C. S. Mahathava Aiyen ... ...Accounts Clerk.
P. I. Jacob ... ...Correspondence Clerk.
A. L. Culas ... ...Copyist.
K. Krishna Menon ... ...Record-keeper.

General Medical Stores.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

Supry. Sub Asst. Surgeon John Gomez. Medical Storekeeper.
Asst. Apothecary H. J. D'Lemos ...Asst. Do. Do.
P. Alagappa Pillay ... ...Writer.

General and Maternity Hospitals, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

S. B. Sawyer ... ...Assistant Surgeon, in charge.
Mrs. G. V. Spooner ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

Charity Hospital, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

P. M. George, L. M. S. ... ...Apothecary, in charge.

Lunatic Asylum, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.

N. Govinda Pillay ... ...Apothecary, in charge.

Vaccination.

M. J. Carvalho ... ...(*Sub Asst. Surgeon*) Superintendent.
M. Krishna Pillay ... ...Inspector.
J. Nicholas ... ... Do.
S. Kayappen .. ..Writer.
A. Veeraswamy Rajoo ... ...Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 37 Vaccinators divided into 4 classes. The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

Victoria Hospital and Medical School for Women, Quilon.

Assistant Surgeon E. Poonen, M. D., B. A.
Superintendent.

Mrs. M. Quinless ...(*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron, (*On probation.*)

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, OFFICERS, &c.

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Colonel W. T. Brereton ...	8th June 1890.	10th October 1887.	Madras Staff Corps.	Commanding.
...	... ...	. ...	... ...	Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson ...	11th August 1885.	November 1880.	Reserve of officers...	Ag. Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant H S. Ferguson ..	11th August 1885.	November 1880.	Reserve of officers .	Commandant 2nd Battalion & Artillery.
STAFF.				
Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson ...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	Staff Officer.
...	.. ..	... ...	... ...	Quarter Master.
Lt. H. S. Ferguson ...	. ...	... ...	... ...	Ag. Quarter Master.
Surgeon H. Thomson ...	19th August 1887.	29th September 1883.	I. M. S.	In Medical charge.
Palppu Pillay ...	20th September 1856.	... ...	... ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Isvara Pillay ...	29th December 1856.	... ...	... ...	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.

UNIFORM...
- BODY GUARD—Royal Blue, Facing White, Lace Gold.
- ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
- INFANTRY SCARLET.
  - 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
  - 2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jemadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drum and Fife Havildar, 8 Drummers and 9 Fifers. Total 705.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, and 30 Musicians, Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Subadar Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Veterinarian, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Troop Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar, 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier Major, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chowdry, 1 Peon, 29 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters, Total 156. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant. Total 2.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

Attached to the Brigade.

J. A. Matcher ... ...Band Director.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon Rozario ...Medical Subordinate 1st Battalion.
Asst. Apothecary Muthuswamy Pillay. Do. 2nd Do.
T. Muthiya Pillay ...Interpreter and Head Clerk, Brigade Office.
Isvara Pillay ... ...Sampretby.
B. Comely ... ...English Clerk Brigade Office

and 1 Store Superintendent, 3 English Clerks, 1 Brigade Head Rayasam, 2 Accountants, 2 Battalion Rayasams, 18 Malayalam Writers, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers, 6 Toties, 1 Masalchee, 1 Ward Cooly. Total 56.

Attached to the Body Guard.

1 English Clerk, 1 Mochee, 1 Chuckler, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Bellows Boy, 1 Derzee, 1 Coachman, 1 Bullock Driver. Total 9.

Total 1,699 of all grades, 6 Guns, 60 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M. N. I....	Captain A. McLeod.......		1815.	
H M's 30th Regt....	Captain O. W. Gray.......	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt....	Major H. Farquharson ...	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry.....	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.......	Captain R. N. Campbell...	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I.....	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart...	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning...	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I........	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff...	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.....	Major S. A. Grant.........	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.......	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce...	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C..............	Major H. Drury............	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox...	7th April	1869.	Acting.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean.....	17th November	1870.	
M. S. C..............	Major J. A. Ellis..........	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C..............	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
M. S. C..............	Major St. G. Caulfeild.....	7th July	1875	
M. S. C..............	Major A. A. Davidson.....	1st May	1876.	Acting.
M. S. C..............	Major St. G. Caulfeild....	26th February	1878.	
M. Lt. Cavalry......	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen...	25th July	1879.	
M. S. C..............	Col. W. T. Brereton.......	8th June	1890.	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E., M. INST. C. E., ...Chief Engineer.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

S. Horsley, M. INST. C. E, ... 1st Executive Engineer.
D. W. T. Valentine, ASSOC. M. INST. C. E. 2nd do. do.
C. B. B. Sherman, ASSOC. M. INST. C. E. 3rd do. do.
J. Whitbread ... ...Supervisor.
J. Jackson ... ... Do. (doing duty also as Head Draughtsman.)
W. G. Mersh ... ...Supervisor.
V. K. Narayana Oonithan, A. C. E. ...Assistant Supervisor.
S. V. Appavoo Pundit ... ... do. do.
——— ... ... do. do.
T. A. Wood ... ...Overseer.
G. Runganatha Pillay ... ... do.
S. Armooda Iyengar ... ... do.
——— ... ... do.
K. C. Ninan, A. C. E. ... ...1st Class Asst. Overseer.
W. H. McLean ... . do. do.
M. Kashava Pillay ... ... do. do.
Geo. Eappen ... ... do. do.
P. J. Itteyerah ... ... do. do.
N. Kashava Pillay ... ... do. do.
C. D. Soobraya Iyer ... ... do. do.
V. Coopaswamy Iyen ... ...2nd do. do.
Geo. Carvalho ... ... do. do.
V. L. Soobramonia Iyen ... ... do. do.
K. V. Kuryan ... ... do. do.
P. I. David ... ... do. do.
——— ... ... do. do.
C. J. Joseph ... ...Sub-Overseer.
T. M. Soobaraya Pillay ... ... do.
K. Shivashungara Pillay ... ... do.
R. Ramanuja Naidoo ... ... do. (Services lent to the Marahmut.)
W. Vanspall ... ... do. (Ag. for Ramanuja Naidoo.)
N. Rungaswamy Pillay ... ... do.
F. L. D'Cruz ... ... do.
S. Coomara Pillay ... ... do.
——— ... ... do.

SUPERNUMERARY ESTABLISHMENT.

N. Rajankum Iyen ... ...2nd Class Asst. Overseer.
G. Pudmanaba Iyen ... ... do. do.

SURVEY AND DRAWING PUPILS.

——— ... ...Draughtsman.
V. Soobaraya Pillay ... ...Drawing Pupil.
S. Shungaranarayana Pillay ... do.

PERMANENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Engineer's Office.

C. R. Mitchell ... ...Manager.
T. Soobiah Pillay ... ...Head Correspondence Clerk.
A. C. Soobramonia Pillay... ...Cashier.
T. M. Nullacunnoo Pillay... ...Head Accountant.
P. Permanayagom Pillay ... ...General Storekeeper.
——— ... .Head Draughtsman.
W. D. Wheeler .. ..Assistant do.
E. Morris ... ...Workshop Superintendent.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICES.

Southern Division Irrign. Channels Branch, Head Quarters, Nagercoil.

R. Vythianatha Iyen ... ...Head Clerk.
T. M. Ramalingum Pillay... ...Cash Writer.
S. Coothalum Achary ... ...Clerk.

Southern Division Roads and Buildings Branch, Nagercoil.

V. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.
S. Shungaracoomaroo Pillay ...Clerk.

Quilon Division, Head Quarters, Quilon.

J. D'Cruz ... ... Head Clerk.
Geo. Britto... ... ...Clerk.

Northern Division, Head Quarters, Cottayam.

A. S. Gomez ... ...Head Clerk.

Trevandrum Division, Head Quarters, Trevandrum.

J. Anthony... ... ...Head Clerk.

TANK DEPARTMENT.

K. K. Kuruvella, B. C. E., Assistant Engineer,
In charge of Tanks.

C. Vencataswara Iyer ...Superintendent.
V. Samuel ... ..Sub-Overseer.
C. Meenachi Naidoo ... Do (under suspension.)
S. Padmanabha Pillay ...Sumprethy.
P. Kristnen Thumby ...Correspondence Clerk.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Under the orders of the Dewan Peishcar, Southern Division.

R. Chandrabhanoo Lala ...Irrigation Supervisor.
S. Neelacunda Iyer .. Goomastha.
P. Ramaswamy Pillay ...Aminadar.
S. Padmanabha Pillay ...Vijaripu, Nanjenaud Poothenar.
Sooba Naik ... ... Do. Anandanar.
Gurumoorthi Iyen ... Do. Pudmanabhapuram Puthenar.
K. Kumara Pillay ... Do. Palayar.
S. Kumaraswamy Naik ... Do. Alathurayar.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

M. Ratnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...Deputy Peishcar of Salt Revenue, Travancore.

ULLAMS.

T. Rajaram Rao ... ...Superintendent, Thamarakolam.
J. C. Surrao ... . Do. Rajakkamangalom.
Subramanya Ganapati ...Deputy Superintendent, Colachel.
——— ... . Do. Variyur.
Charles Cleur ... . Preventive Inspector, Thamarakolam and Variyur.
Sivaramakrishna Iyer ... Do. Rajakkamangalom and Colachel.

SALT INSPECTORS.

C. Kohlhoff ...1st Class Insp. in charge of the Northern range.
Vencoba Rao ...2nd do. do. Central do.
Subba Rao ...3rd do. do. Southern do.

KUDUCHANTHIRAMS.

N. Streenivasa Rao ... ...Superintendent, Alleppey.
S. Narayana Pillai ... ... do. Quilon.
Thanuven Thumby ... ... do. Trevandrum.
Kunttoonny Menon, B. A. ... do. Munambum.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT ALLEPPEY.

J. Rohde .. ..Commercial Agent.
M. Kunjookrishna Paniker, B. A., B. L. ...Assistant.
C. Madaven Pillay ... . Head Clerk.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

J. Rohde ... ... Alleppey.
R. LaBouchardiere ... .. Quilon.
Sankara Pillay ... ...Colachel. (on other duty.)
N. David ... ... Do. (Acting.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

J. Rohde ... ...Customs Master, Alleppey.
W. P. Vieyra ... . Supt. of Customs do.
M. Yagappa Pillay ... ... Do. do. Aroocootty.
Shungara Pillay ... ... Do. do. Arieneavoo range.
——— ... ... Do. do. Aramboly do.
S. B. Dias, B. A. ... ... Do. do. Manacoody do.
Madavan Pillay ... ...Preventive Supt. Cottayam Division.
——— ... ...Preventive Insp. Shertallay do.
Ameeran ... ... Do. Sub-Inspt. do.
Theryia Khan ... .. Do. Inspt. Paravoor range.
Shaik Abeeb ... ... Do. Sub-Inspt. do.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

Pudmanabha Pillay	...Supt. Tobacco Bankshall,		Quilon.
Kundoo Row	... Do.	do.	Alleppey.
Soobramony Iyen	... Do.	do.	Kottar.
Mathaven Pillay	... Do.	do.	Trevandrum.
Mathaven Pillay	... Do.	do.	Moovattupulay.
Narayana Pillay	...Vicharrippu	do.	Alwaye.
Krishna Pillay	... Do.	do.	Paroor.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Conrad R. Vernede	... Conservator of Forests. (*on leave.*)
T. F. Bourdillon	...Deputy Do. Do. (*furlough.*)
J. S. Sealy ...	.. In charge of Conservator's duties.
M. Thomas ...	...Assistant to the Conservator in charge of the Northern Range.
R. Stevenage	...Acting Asst. to the Conservator, Southern Range.
A. Watts ...	... Do. Do. Central Range.
Harihara Iyen ...	...Superintendent of the Pooliara Depôt.
Krishna Iyen ...	... Do. of the Paroocada Depôt.
R. Moreira ...	...Clerk.

CARDAMOM DEPARTMENT.

C. J. Maltby	...Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
J S. Sealy...	...Assistant Superintendent and 1st Class Magistrate, Anjenaad (on other duty.)

MARYVILLE GARDEN, PEERMADE.

R. Gonsalvez ... ...Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

English.

Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D., Director of Eng. Education (*Europe*)
Henry N. Read, M. A. ...Acting Director of English Education.

H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE, TREVANDRUM.

Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D., ...Principal (*Europe.*)
Henry N. Read, M. A. ...Acting Principal.

COLLEGE.

Robert Harvey, M. A., LL. D., ... Professor of English (*Europe.*)
Henry N. Read, M. A. ... ...Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science.
A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E....Professor of English and Mathematics.
P. Soondram Pillay, M. A. ... ...Professor of Philosophy.
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A. ... ...Professor of English.
A. Vallianandam Mudaliar, B.A.&B L. Asst. Professor, Mathematics.
P. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A. ... ... Do. History.
P. Ramaswami Aiyen, B. A. ... Do. Logic & Physiology.
N. Ramakurupu, B. A. ... ...Malayalam Munshi.
V. Ganapathi Pillai ... ...Tamil do.
S. Vydianadha Sastri ... ...Sanskrit do.

HIGH SCHOOL.

K. Pulpu Pillay, B. A. ... ...General Assistant.
K. G. Sesha Aiyen, B. A. ... do. do. (temporary.)
N. Krishnaswami Aiyen, B. A. ... do. (do.)
C. Luke ... ...Teacher of the Fifth Class.
S. Iswara Aiyen... ... ... do. do. (on other duty.)
V. R. Subramanya Ayen ... do. Acting.
Upper Fourth Class Teachers... 3
Lower do. do. do. ... 3
K. Purushothamen Pillay ...Assistant Malayalam Munshi.
K. Krishna Aiyengar ... ... do. Tamil do.
Writers 2
Laboratory Attendant ... ... 1.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

S. Iswara Aiyen ... ...Ag. Master.
Assistant Masters 8

LAW CLASS.

W. E. Ormsby, M. A., LL. D. Barrister-at-law, Professor (*on furlough.*)
W. T. A. Cosby... ... Do. Acting do.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

J. A. Duthie, M. A. ... ...Superintendent.
R. Soobramanya Aiyen ...Writer.
K. Vasudeva Row Head Master, High School, Kottar.
S. Sreenivasa Aiyen, B. A. ...2nd Master do. do.
R. Easwara Pillay, B. A. ...Head Master do. Alleppey.
R. Govinda Pillay, B. A. ...2nd Master do. do.
K. Seetharama Aiyen ... ...Head Master do. Quilon.
C. M. Hessing, B. A. ... ...2nd Master do. do.
V. Krishna Aiyen ... .. Head Master, District School, Tackalay.
A. Sivaramakrishna Aiyen ...2nd Master do. do.

S. Viswanatha Aiyen ...	...Head Master, District School, Shencottah.
R. Swami Aiyen ...	...2nd Master do. do.
R. Venkitaswara Aiyen	...Head Master do. Paravoor.
A. N. Soobramonia Aiyen	...2nd Master do. do.
K. Shungaren Pandalay	...Head Master do. Mavalikaray.
N. Ramachandran Poty	...2nd Master do. do.
L. Narayana Aiyen ...	...Head Master do. Thiroovellah.
V. Vykunta Aiyen ...	...2nd Master do. do.
M. Mathew	...Head Master do. Kayencoolum
J. Werkey	... do. do. Aripaud.
V. Venkatasubramonya Aiyen...	do. do. Attungel.
K. Soobba Aiyen ...	... do. do. Ambalapoolay.
R. Veloo Pillay ...	... do. do. Neyattincaray
T. Viswasum Pillay ...	... do. do. Sheraingeel.
J. N. Daniel	... do. do. Chunganacheri
J. Ananthasoobba Aiyen	... do. do. Eraniel.
R. Appathurai Aiyen ...	... do. do. Thiroovettar.
V. Shungara Pillay ...	... do. do. Alwaye.
M. Thomas	... do. do. Kottaracaray.
K. Vancheeswara Aiyen	... do. do Vycome (Ag.)
L. Ramalinga Aiyen ..	... do. do. Bhuthapandy.
C. Padmanabha Aiyen	... do. Special School, Mavalikaray

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

V. Padmanabha Aiyen, B. A.	...Head Master, Fort High School, Trevandrum.
K. A. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A. ...	Do. Town do. do.
———	...Convent Girls' School, Quilon.
The Revd. Jacob Thompson, B. A.	Principal, Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Kottayam.
The Revd. Archdeacon Koshi..	Manager, C. M. S. Pastor's School, Kottayam.

SIRKAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, TREVANDRUM.

Miss A. C. Donnelly ... ...Lady Superintendent.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

English, Tamil and Malayalam, Indian History, Geography, Grammar, Composition, Latin, Hygiene, Chemistry, Physical Arithmetic, Lessons on objects, &c. in addition to the usual educational routine. Accomplishments:—Music; Drawing, Plain Sewing, Ornamental Needle-work, &c., &c.

VERNACULAR.

S. Rama Row, Director of Vernacular Education.

V. Ramakrishna Pillay ... ...English Clerk.
S. Anandanarayana Iyer Head Inspector, Pulpanabapuram Range.
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ... do. Mavalikaray Range.
C. Krishna Pillay, B. A. ... do. Trivandrum do.
K. Reghunatha Iyer, B A.. do. Cottayam do.
Pulpanaba Iyen ... ... Inspector.
Pulpoo Thumby ... ... do.
Pulpanaba Pillay ... d .
Valoo Pillay ... ... do.
Narayana Pillay ... ... do.
Coonjookrishna Pillay ... do.
Coolathoor Iyen ... ... do.
Pulpanaba Iyen ... ... do.
Mahalinga Sastrial ... do.
Krishnen Thumby ... do.
Samoo Sastrial ... ... do.
Gopala Pillay ... ... do.
Soondra Iyen ... ... do.
Parasurama Iyen... ... do.
Krishna Pillay ... ... do.
Cochoopillay Variar ... do.
Amrathanatha Iyen ... do.
Ramakrishna Iyen ... do.
Krishnen Oony ... ... do.
Carnonagara Psharody ... do.
Venkittaswara Iyen ... do.
Shungoo Variar... ... do.
Narayana Pillay ... do.
Rama Iyen ... ... do.
Regupathy Iyen ... do.
Atchuda Varier ... ... do.
Venkittaswara Iyen ... do.
Ramakrishna Variar ... do.
Streenivasa Iyen ... do.
P. Pulpoo Pillay ... do.
V. Soondrum Iyer, B. A....Head Master, Normal School, Kottar.
Pulmanaben Thumby, B.A. Ag. Do. do. Female do. do. Trivandrum.
Thanoo Iyer B. A. ... Do. do. Central do. do.
H. Krishna Iyen B. A. Ag.. Do. do. do. do. Thiruvellah.
Mathaven Pillay B. A. ... Do. do. do. do. Paravur.
Shungarasubba Iyer ... 1st Master Soochindrum School.
Harihara Iyen ... ... do. do. Girls' do.
Mahadeva Iyen ... ... do. Sheraiukeel do.
Easwara Iyen ... ... do. Kulcoolum do.
Marthanda Pillay ... do. Girls' do.

Mathaven Pillay ...	1st Master	Thiroovettar	School.
Krishna Pillay	do.	do. Girls'	do.
Ramakrishna Pillay ...	do.	Vilavencode	do.
Narayanen Potty ...	do.	Mavalikaray	do.
Ganapathy Iyen ...	do.	Neyattinkaray Girls'	do.
Shungara Iyen... ...	do.	Karamanay do.	do.
Shungara Iyen... ...	do.	Nedoovengaud	do.
Kasava Pillay	do.	Eraneel	do.
Krishna Pillay... ...	do.	Sherainkeel Girls'	do.
Ramakrishna Iyen Ag...	do.	Kottarakara	do.
Kuthalam Iyen Ag. ...	do.	Shencottah	do.
Venkatarama Iyen ...	do.	do. Girls'	do.
Rama Iyen	do.	Quilon	do.
Nanoo Pillay	do.	do. Girls'	do.
Appavoo Pillay ...	do.	Carunagapully	do.
Paramaswaren Pillay...	do.	Kartigapully	do.
Boothalinga Iyen ...	do.	Neyattinkaray	do.
Paramaswaren Pillay...	do.	Chenganoor	do.
Valoo Pillay Ag. ...	do.	Girls'	do.
Andy Pillay	do.	Aranmulay Spl.	do.
Aroomukhum Pillay ..	do.	Ambalapulay	do.
Parameswaren Pillay...	do.	Shertalay	do.
Pudmanaba Iyen ...	do.	Vycome	do.
Narayana Iyen ...	do.	Cheranalloor	do.
Kasava Kymul ...	do.	Cottayam	do.
Rajanka Iyen	do.	Chunganacherry	do.
Sivaramakrishna Iyen...	do.	Kunathnaud	do.
Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do. Girls'	do.
Neelacunda Iyen ...	do.	Kottar Mahomedan	do.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE, TREVANDRUM.

Principal, Kadayam Subba Dikshitar, Pandit of the High Court.

Inspector—A. R. Raja Raja Vurmah, B. A.

Medical class for the teaching of Ashtangahridayam.

Teacher.—Parameswara Muthatha.

LOWER CLASS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
Thovallay	4	Neyyattenkaray	...10
Agusteeswarom ...	6	Trevandrum ...	... 5
Eraniel	10	Nedoomungaud	... 7
Culcoolum	6	Sherainkeil ...	...10
Velavencode	10	Quilon ...	... 8

Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
Kottarakaray	7	Chunganacherry...	6
Kunnathur ...	3	Meenachel ...	4
Pathanapuram	4	Vycome ...	6
Shencottah ...	6	Shertallay ...	6
Karunagapully	7	Yetmanoor ...	4
Kartigapully ...	7	Thodupulay ...	2
Mavalikaray ...	8	Kunnathnaud ...	5
Chenganoor ...	9	Allengaud ...	4
Thiruvellah ...	7	Paravoor ...	3
Ambalapolay ...	5	Moovattupulay	3
Cottayam ...	6		

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

Name of the Applicant for grant	No. of Schools.
Revd. A. L. Allan	56
Revd. I. H. Hacker	38
Revd. J. Emlyn ...	42
Revd. S. Mateer ...	59
Revd. W. J Richards	22
The Ven. J. Caley	80
Right Revd. Dr. E. Sargent, Bishop	3
Most Revd. Mar Athanasius ...	96
Most Revd. Mar Dionysius ...	93
Revd. A. Thompson	17
Mrs. A. C. Fry ...	5
Revd. Fr. Victor of St. Antony	1
Revd. Fr. P. A. D'Souza, Vicar of Valliathoray	2
Revd. Fr. P. A. D'Sequeira, Vicar of Poonthuray	1
Revd. Fr. M-rtin	1
Revd. C. A. Neve	4
Revd. Fr. Ferd nand	2
The Malayali Subha	14
Revd. F. Painter...	5
Revd. Fr. Carlos ...	1
Revd. Fr. Victor...	2
Revd. Fr. Victor of St. Antony (Moolakumud)	4
Revd. Fr. G. Gregory	2
Revd. Fr. J. B. Gonsalvez	2
Revd. Fr. Antoninus	1
Schools under native management	452
Unaided schools under inspection	300

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

S. Pulpanabha Pillay ... ...Head Assistant in charge.
P. Valoo Pillay ... ...Assistant.
E. Cumaraswamy Pillay ... ...Cumputer.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The Museum is under the management of a Committee.

PRESIDENT.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esquire.

MEMBERS.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire
O. H. Bensley, Esquire.
Col. W. T. Brereton.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
T. Alveyn ... ...Head Writer.
K. Pudmanaben Thumby ... ...Artist.
Sunkaranarayana Pillai ... ...Taxidermist.

1. This is a Museum of Natural History; Raw products used in the Arts and Manuf ctures; specimens of Manufactures, Implements and Machinery; Antiquities; Scientific Instruments, Objects of Art, &c.

2. As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable.

3. The Museum is open gratuitously to the Public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6½ A. M. to 5 P. M.

N. B.—On the first Wednesday of every month, from 12 noon the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha Ladies.

H. S. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Public Gardens are under the management of a Committee.

PRESIDENT.

J. C. Hannyngton, Esquire.

MEMBERS.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire.
O. H. Bensley, Esquire.
Col. W. T. Brereton.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire ... ...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Richard Davey ... ...Superintendent.
T. Alveyn ... ...Head Writer.
Byrappah ... ...Head Gardener.
G. Alveyn ... ...Head Overseer.

LIST OF STOCK

At present living in the Gardens.

CLASS—MAMMALIA.

SUB CLASS—EUTHERIA.

Order—Primates.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Lion-tailed Monkey	2	Macacus silenus.
Bonnet Monkey	11	Macacus sinicus.
Malabar Langur	1	Semnopithecus hypoleucus.
Nilgiri Langur	4	Semnopithecus Johni.
Dog-faced Monkey	1	Cynocephalus hamadryas.

Order—Carnivora.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Lion	1	Felis leo.
Tiger	2	Felis tigris.
Leopard	4	Felis pardus.
Small Indian Civet	2	Viverricula malaccensis.
Toddy Cat	1	Paradoxurus niger.
Jungle Cat	2	Felis chaus.
Common Indian Mongoose ...	2	Herpestes mungo.
Hill Mongoose	1	Herpestes fuscus.
Hyœna	2	Hyœna striata.
Indian Wild Dog	1	Cyon dukkunensis.
Smooth Indian Otter ...	2	Lutra Ellioti.
Himalayan Black Bear ...	1	Ursus torquatus.
Sloth Bear	1	Melursus ursinus.

Order—Ungulata.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Malay Tapir	1	Tapirus Malayanus.
Rhinoceros	1	Rhinoceros Indicus.
Wild Pig	2	Sus Indicus.
Nylgao	5	Portax pictus.
Gazelle	1	Gazella Bennettii.
Indian Antelope	4	Antelope bezoartica.
Sambur	5	Rusa Aristotelis.
Spotted Deer	10	Axis maculatus.
Indian Mouse-Deer	2	Memmina Indica.
Oorial	1	Ovis cycloceros.

Order—Rodentia.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Flying Squirrel	1	Pteromys oral.
Hill Squirrel	1	Sciurus Malabaricus.
White-tailed Porcupine ..	6	Hystrix leucura.
Black-naped Hare	1	Lepus nigricollis.
Guinea Pig	1	Cavia cobaya.
Field Mice	6	Mus terricolar.
White Rat	15	
Bandicoot	1	Mus giganteus.

SUB CLASS.

METATHERIA.

Order—Marsupialia.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Bennett's Kangaroo ...	3	Halmaturus Bennettii.
Black Wallaby	1	Halmaturus walabatus.

CLASS—AVES.

Order—Accipitres.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Shikra	2	Astur badius.
Kite	1	Milvus Govinda.

Sub-Order—Striges.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Brown Fish Owl	4	Ketupa Ceylonensis.

Order—Insessores.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Green Barbet	2	Megalaima viridis.
Madras Bulbul	1	Pycnonotus hœmorrhous.
American Do.		
Hymalayan Black Bulbul ...	1	Hypsipetes psaroides.
Magpie Robin	1	Copsychus saularis.
Weaver Birds	2	Ploceus baya.
Striated Weaver Birds ...	2	Ploceus manyar.
Black-throated Weaver Birds ...	3	Ploceus Bengalensis.
Common Rose Finch	2	Carpodacus erythrinus.
Yellow-throated Sparrows ...	2	Petronia flavicollis.
Java Sparrows	2	Padda oryzivora.
Java do. albino	2	do. do.
Black-headed Munias	24	Amadina Malacca.
Barred Munias	10	Amadina punctulata.
Japanese Munias	2	
Collared Serin	2	Serinus pectoralis.
Waxbill	6	Estrelda amand va.
White-breasted Kingfishers ...	5	Halcyon fuscus.
Jungle Grey Hornbill	1	Tockus gingalensis.
Great Hornbill	1	Dichoceros cavatus.
Myna	2	Acridotheres fuscus.
Hill Myna	1	Eulabes religiosa.
Canary	2	Carduelis canaria.

Order—Scansores.

Rose-ringed Parrakeets ...	5	Palœornis torquatus.
Rose-headed ,, ...	1	,, rosa.
Alexandrine ,, ...	1	,, alexandra.
Blue-winged ,, ...	2	,, columboides.
Lory	1	
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo ...	1	Plictolophus galerita.
Rose-breasted ,, ...	1	,, roscicappilla.
Coucal	1	Centrophus rufipennis.

Order—Rasores.

Victoria crowned Pigeons ...	3	Goura Victoriæ.
Bronze-backed Imperial Pigeon ...	1	Carpophaga insignis.
Spotted Doves	7	Turtur suratensis.
Pea-fowls	2	Pavo cristatus.
Golden Pheasant	1	Nycthemerus pictus.
Black breasted khalij Pheasant ...		Euplocomus Horsfieldi.
Black-backed khalij Pheasant ...	1	Euplocomus melanonotus.
Grey Partridge	2	Ortygornis pondicerianus.

Order—Grallatores.

Blue Heron	2	Ardea cinerea.
Pond Heron	1	Ardeola leucoptera.
Hair-crested Stork	2	Leptoptilos Javanica.
Bittern	1	Ardea stellaris.

Order—Natatores.

White Swans	2	Cygnus olar.
Whistling Teal	2	Dendrocygna Javanica.
Blue-winged Teal	3	Querquedula circia.
Water Hens	2	Gallinula phœnicura.

Order—Struthionidœ.

Emu	2	Dromaius Novœ Hollandiœ.

Class—Reptilia.

Order—Chelonia.

Tortoises	3	Testudo elegans.
Common Ceylon Pond Tortoise ...	1	Melanochelys trijuga.
Spotted Turtle	1	Emyda vittata.

Order—Crocodilia.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Crocodiles	2	Crocodilus palustris.

Order—Lacertilia.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Blue-tongued Lizard	1	Cyclodus gigas.
Chameleon	1	Chameleo vulgaris.

Order—Ophidia.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Python	1	Python molurus.
Long-nosed Green snake ...	2	Passerita mycterizans.
Rat-snake	1	Ptyas mucosus.

Public Garden Rules.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5 A. M. & 8½ P. M. after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.
2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths, and not to walk on the cultivated grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.
3. Carts and Coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.
4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.
5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.
6. Smoking within the precincts of the Band Stand Promenade is strictly prohibited
7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

H. S. Ferguson,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Geo. Bain ... ...Superintendent.
M. Vytheanatha Pillay ... ...Head Printer.

BOOK DEPOT, TREVANDRUM.

M. Tillanayagom Pillay ... ...Curator.

PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Z. D'Cruz ... .. Government Photographer and Mechanic.

TREVANDRUM CONSERVANCY ESTABLISHMENT.

A. Cochookrishna Pillay ... ...Sanitary Inspector.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS.

K. Narayana Iyen, B. A. ... . Superintendent.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT PRESENT.

Free hand drawing.	Model drawing.
Measurement drawing.	Practical Geometry.
Science of perspective.	Modelling.
Pottery painting.	Carving on wood, ivory, horn, cocoanut-shell &c. including inlaid work.
Lacquer work.	
Kuftgari work.	
Engraving on wood and metal.	Pottery and porcelain manufacture.

Photography.

THE TREVANDRUM LECTURE COMMITTEE.

(INSTITUTED IN SEPTEMBER 1887.)

H. N. Read, M. A.
Revd. S. Mateer, F. L. S.
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.
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Do. „ Postmaster ...Alleppey.
Do. „ Do. ... ...Nagercoil.
Do. „ Do. ... ...Kayangulam.
Do. „ Do. ... ...Martandam.
Do. „ Do. ... ...Colachel.
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A. Nanoo Menon...Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHARAJA.

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4	Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c.	1879-80	5
	His Highness the present Maha Raja		

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Colonel C. Macauly, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.

H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

A. MacGregor. Esq. (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.

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J. I. Minchin, Esq , (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th March 1877.

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J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 16th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E. appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890.

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	1808.
Deven Pulpanauben	1814.
Shangoo Annavy	1815.
Ramen Menoven	1816.
Vencutrow	1817.
Vencata Row	1822.
Soobrow	1830.
R. Runga Row, (acting) ...	1837.
R. R. R. Vencata Row ...	1838.
Soobrow	1839.
V. Kristno Row, (in charge)...	1842.
Vencutrow	1843.
Sreeneevassa Row, (in charge)	1845.
V. Kristno Row	1847.
Sir T. Madava Row	1858.
A. Sashiah Sastri	1872.
N. Nanoo Pillay	1877.
V. Ramiengar, C. S. I. ...	1880.
T. Rama Row, F. M. U. ...	1887.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

London Missionary Society:—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When Commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1829	Rev. James Duthie (in England)	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. L. Allan	1884	...	52	6700	75	2689	1164
		Rev. Alfred Thompson	1838	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Arumanayagum	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. C. Satthianathun	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	1866	Rev. J. Duthie (in England)	...	...	13	1449	19	562	294
		Rev. Alfred Thompson (in charge)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neyoor	1828	Rev. I. H. Hacker (in England)	1877	...	48	7655	52	2741	750
		Dr. E. Sargood Fry, M. B., C. M.	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A Arumanayagum	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. M. Nyanabranam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Pareychaley	1845	Rev. James Emlyn...	1868	...	65	13045	59	2376	455
		Rev. William Fletcher	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	1838	Rev. Samuel Mateer, F. L. S.	1859	...	35	4349	55	1261	429
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. J. Knowles	1880	...	14	1846	25	415	159
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...			
Nagercoil (Pastorate) ...	1866	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	2	1395			
Neyoor Do.	1866	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	790			
Dennispuram Do.	1866	———— (Vacant)	...	...	...	...			
Weravilei Do.	1867	———— Do.	...	...	...	...			
Neyattinkara Do.	1878	Rev. J. Seilyam	...	1878	6	1332			
Agasteeswaram Do.	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	832			
Santhapuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1859	2	510			
Zionpuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Moses	...	1884	3	524			
Devikodu Do.	1879	Rev. P. Jacob	...	1879	5	1039			
Kadamalakunnoo Do.	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	870			
Amaravila Do.	1880	Rev. G. Satthianathun	...	1880	3	1380			
Nellikakuli Do.	1885	Rev. William G. Rasalam	...	1885	5	1560			
					263	45176	285	10044	3251

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Nagercoil Press:—Total Pages, 23,47,734.

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Venerable K. Koshi, 1885.—*Archdeacon of Mavelikara.*
Rev. W. J. Richards—*Diocesan Registrar.*

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First work in Country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depôt.
Cottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. A. J. F. Adams, M. A., Principal ...	...	...	...	409	...	Employing about 35 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding also and Type founding are carried on.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depôt. 4 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
,, ,, ...	Rev. E. Bellerby, M. A., Vice ,, ...	...	...	...		...		
,, Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Model School ...	Rev. Jacob Thompson, B. A. ...	1888	...	...	33 131	...		
,, Boarding School ...	Mrs. Painter ...	1887	...	...	...	...		
,, ,, and Day School ...	Miss Baker ...	1866	...	...	...	128		
,, Hindu Girls School ...	Mrs. Thompson ...	...	...	...	...	155		
Koomaranellur Hindu Girls' School ...	Mrs. Caley ...	...	...	...	...	...		
Alwaye Itinerancy ...	Ven. J. Caley ...	1871	153	...	...	...		
,, ,, ...	Rev. C. E. R. Romilly, M. A. ...	1867	...	...	...	...		
Kunnankulam Mission ...	Rev. F. Bower *in charge* ...	1867	385	4	163	48		
Trichur ...	Rev. F. Bower and Rev. E. David ...	...	972	5	201	28		
Alleppey ...	,, W. J. Richards ...	1871	798	15	368	82		
Tiruvella ... Do. ...	,, W. J. Richards *in charge* ,, C. Itty, Assistant	...	2773	22	301	89		
Mundakayam ...	,, A. F. Painter ...	1877	2334	18	218	34		
Melkavu ...	,, W. C. Kuruvila ...	...	1469	8	128	94		
Kunnankulam ...	,, A. J. Jacob ...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kootatucolum ...	,, P. P. Joseph ...	...	...	...	...	...		
COTTAYAM COUNCIL, viz:—								
,, Cottayam Pastorate ... ,, Pallam ,, ... ,, Cochin ,, ... ,, Olesha ,, ... ,, Chunganacheri ,, ... ,, Arpukara ,,	Ven. K. Koshi, *Vice Chairman* Rev. J. Chandy ... ,, K. Kuruwella *Secretary* ... ,, C. Thomas ... ,, P. M. Wirghese ... ,, M. C. Chakko ...	...	7116	32	920	280		
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Retired on pension.—Revs. J. Tharian and G. Curian. Retired without pension.—Rev. K. Jaco.	Rev. J. H. Bishop, B.A. *on leave.* Rev. C. A. Neve, *on furlough.*	...	...	...	...	...		

CATHOLIC.

ARCHDIOCESE OF VERAPOLY.—Erected 7th June 1887.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leonard Mellano, O. C. D., Archbishop of Verapoly, arrived in India and Travancore 1851.
The Right Rev. Dr. Marcellino of St. Teresa, O. C. D., Bishop of Pario, and Coadjutor to the Archbishop, entitled to the right of future succession as Archbishop of Verapoly, arrived in India and Travancore 1854.

Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of Arrival in Travancore.	No. of Catholics.	No. of Schools.	No. of Students in Theological Seminary.	Convents.			
						Stations.	Inmates of each convent.		
							Males	Females.	
Coonemaw ...	The Very Rev. Father Philip of St. Joseph D. C. M. A. Vicar General	1854	Grand total of Catholic population according to the census June 1889 is 54,699 of the Latin rite.	English for					Printing establishment 1
Cochin ...	...Rev. Fr. Camillus of the Presentation D. C. M. Ap. Vicar	1870		Males. Females.					Hospital 1
Ernacollum ...	Rev. Fr. Candidus of the Sac. Heart of Mary D. C. M. Ap. Vicar	1870		1. 3.		Magname ...	31	...	Dispensary ...1
Chathiath ...	Rev. Fr. Rombaut of St. Elias D. C. M. Ap. Vicar ...	1878		Attendance.		Cunemaw (Valluley)...	...	23	Parochial Churches... ... 24
Magname... ...	Rev. Fr. Eliseus M. of the S. H. of J. D.C.M. Ap. Superior of the Convent... ...	1878		Boys. Girls.					
Do. ...	...Rev. Fr. Augustine of St. Mary D. C. M. Ap. Professor	1871		137. 286.					Chapels ... 14
Verapoly ...	...Rev. Fr. Bonaventure of St. Francis D. C. M. Ap. Vicar	1878		Malabar.		Ernacollom ...	...	... 4	Girls' School 1 Sisters.
Do. ...	.. Rev. Fr. Alphonsus M., D.C.M. Ap. Procurator of the Mission	1883		60. 60.				7 26	Boarders. Orphans.
Puthempally ...	Rev. Fr. Boniface of the S. H. of M., D. C. M. Ap. Rector of the Seminary ...	1883		Boys. Girls.				42	Day scholars.
Do. ...	...Rev. Fr. Bernard. of Jesus, D. C. M. Ap. Professor	1883		1,600 1,400	17	Verapoly and Cottayam...	...	...	Catechumenates 2

DIOCESE OF QUILON.—Erected on the 1st September 1886.

Most Bev. Dr' Ildephonsus of St. John Bapst., O. D. C., Archbishop Tit. of Marianopoly, arrived in India 1852.
Rt Rev. Dr Ferdinand Ossi of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon, arrived in India 1883.

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.	Convents. Stations.	Convents. Inmates. Female.	Convents. Inmates. Male.
Quilon Tuieth... ...	6	Very Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A. ...	1862									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Columbinus, D. C. M. A.	1851									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A.	1883									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Lazar Fernandez	...									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception	...									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. J. Pires	...									
,, ,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. George Payepally	...									
Quilon Tangaeherry ...	2	Rev. Fr. John, D. C. M. A.	1883									
,, Vaddy	1	Rev. Fr. D. M. Bout	...									
Quilon	... ...	Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez...	...							Tangacherry.	5	3
,, Thopoo	... ...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichell	...									
Trevandrum	3	Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. A.	1858									
,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez	...									
Pancare	3	Rev. Fr. John Potail	...									
Cayancoolam	1	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez	...									
Aibica	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph Aloysius...	...									
Colitottam	2	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichell	...									
Neendacarey	3	Rev. Fr. David Fernandez	...									
Calladay	4	Rev. Fr. Joseph Elias Fernandez	...	About—86,000.	6	75	2,840	715	23	Quilon.	9	
Erevipooram	4	Rev. Fr. Xaveriar	...									
Mampully	4	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario	...									
Anjengo	1	Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A. ...	1867									
Pooducruchy	1	Rev. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez	...									
Puthentope	3	Rev. Fr. Mathay Nellively	...									
Neyattincaray	6	Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez	...									
Vengotte	15	Rev. Fr. Isidore. D. C. M. A.	1872									
Moolagumood	19	Rev. Fr. Victor, D. C. M. A.	1859									
,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Eugene Verleure, M. A.	1862									
Carangadoo	11	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	1872									
Cottar	14	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C. M. A.	1871							Trevandrum.	6	
,, ...	... ...	Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson	...									
Vallaviley	5	Rev. Fr. Ferdinand, D. C. M. A.	1867									
Eneyam	5	Rev. Fr. Dominic	...									
Colachell	6	Rev. Fr. Martin, D. C. M. A.	1883									
Poollethope	2	Rev. Fr. Antoninez, D. C. M. A.	1871									
Poothentorey	3	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernando	...									
Cape Comorin	5	Rev. Fr. Charles. D. C. M. A.	1883									

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Re-organized according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, made between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal Louis I.

Catholic Population.—70,445

Clergy.—53 Priests.

Churches and Chapels.—There are 33 Mission Stations in the Diocese with 64 churches and chapels.

Educational Institutions.—There are in the Diocese 1 Ecclesiastical Seminary; 3 High schools; 1 College designated Sta. Cruz College. This College where English, Latin Portuguese, Malayalam, and Music are taught contains a boarding establishment with 33 boarders, and 210 day scholars. Besides the Manager and the Head Master there are 11 Assistant teachers, a Music Master and a Gymnastic Instructor. Drilling is also taught by the Malabar Volunteer Sergeant.

Convent of St. Mary.—Founded on the 7th October 1889, is conducted by 6 Sisters of Charity of the Cannosian Order and 5 assistant teachers. Attached to it there is an English High School, attended by 142 girls, and a boarding establishment with 18 orphans as boarders, where English, French, Malayalam, and Music are taught.

Orphanage of St. Antony.—Founded on the 28th June 1889. Annexed to it there are an English school, an Industrial school, and a Printing Press. It is frequented by 54 Pupils and 20 Orphans as boarders. Besides these there are in the Diocese 11 Primary English schools for boys and girls; 70 Vernacular schools attended by 3060 boys, and 1626 girls.

Religious Institutions.—There also exist in the Bishopric Confraternities 63, Congregation of the 3rd Order of St. Francis Assisi 3; Association of Sacred Family 1, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul 1; Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory 1; Confraternity of Misericordia 1; Catechumenate 1; Mount of Piety 1.

The Right Rev. Joao Gomez Ferreira, D.D. ...Bishop.

Principal Residence ... ...Cochin.

Very Rev. Antonio Dias de Souza, ...Secretary to the Bishop and Rector of the Seminary.

Do. Francis D. de Souza, ...Treasurer of the Bishopric.

Do, D. G. Everett, ...Director of Sta. Cruz College.

Do. J. M. Macedo, ...Director of the Orphanage.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Very Rev. Fr. N. B. da Cruz, ...Vicar-General

Do. Antonio D. Padua ...Councillor.

Do. Vincent B. das Neves .. Do.

Mission Stations.	Churches.	Missionaries.	No. of Christians.	Seminary, High school and College.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
I. British Cochin.								
Town Church	1	Rev. Fr. Camillus, O. D. C.	5000	College 1	...	...	277	157
		" " Francis D'Cruz, Asst. ...		High schools 2				
Amarabady	2	" " A. C. Sequeira	1909	...	...	2	70	...
		" " Jacob, Asst.						
Vypeen	1	" " J. P. Nazareth	1425	...	Primary 1	1	103	50
Manachery St. Louiz	1	" " Pedro Menezes	3646	...	Do. 1	2	108	50
		" " R. da Cruz, Asst.						
Manacodam	2	" " P. L. da Cruz	640	...	...	1	40	...
II. Native Cochin.								
Mattanchery	2	" " P. D'Rozario	2961	...	...	3	102	68
		" " G. Neves, Asst.						
Venduruthy	3	" " F. D'Rozario	3415	...	...	4	169	80
		" " G. Cathanar, Asst.						
Palluruthy	1	" " M. Menezes	2555	...	...	2	75	30
Iddacochy...	4	" " A. D.Padua and 3 Assts. ...	4865	...	1	6	196	105
Manachery St. Michael... ...	1	" " M. Mathew	671	...	...	1	40	35
Kannamaly	1	" " J. Alvarez	915	...	...	1	50	22
Pashanghadu	1	" " M. Fernandez	2026	...	...	1	50	...
Kandacaadoo	1	" " V. B. das Neves	1666	...	...	...	...	...
Chellanam St. George	1	" " J. G. Everett	986	...	...	...	...	...
Chellanam St. Sebastian ...	1	" " G. Bannes	1778	...	...	2	60	45
III Travancore, *1st Division.*								
Pallipuram	1	" " R. Luiz	3442	...	...	5	152	84
		" " G. Cathanar, Asst.						
Pallitodu	2	" " Joseph Meyn	1726	...	1	3	135	33
Eruvinne	2	" " F. X. M. da Cruz	756	...	...	1	48	25
Tangy	1	" " J. D'Roza	2885	...	...	...	...	...
Artinguel St. George	1	" " F. X. da Cruz	1492	...	...	3	66	35*
Do. St. Andrew	4	" " F. X. Terrath and 2 Assts. ...	4966	...	2	7	296	205
Travancore, *2nd Division.*								
Alleppey	2	" " A. Fernandez	1980	Orphanage 1 H. sl. 1	1	1	60	62
Vattai	1	" " M. Mathew	1657	...	...	3	80	64
Tumpoly	1	" " J. R. Furtado	2000	...	...	4	70	52
Poonghaw...	1	" " J. D'Rozario	900	...	1	3	45	40
Cattur	2	" " G. B. M. Torres	3324	...	...	3	94	90
Quilon District, *3rd Division.*								
Olicare and Muduc are*	...							
Arevolam	4	" " D. A. de Souza	2177	...	...	1	63	33
Canbercot	1	" " A. Soarez	...					
Velly	5	" " P. A. de Souza	1164	...	...	2	37	20
Valiathuray	2	" " C. S. D. de Miranda ...	1600	...	...	1	85	42
Punthuray	2	" " A. Nazareth	911	...	...	1	95	43
Caringolam	7	" " F. K. Falleiro	3050	...	1	2	435	200
Tatur	4	" " S. da Silva	2207	...	...	1	84	25

* Under the Extraordinary jurisdiction of His Grace the Patriarch of the East Indies.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF KOTTAYAM.

(Syro-Roman Catholics)—Established in 1887.

Right Rev. Dr. Charles Lavigne, S. J., Bishop of Meleve, Vicar Apostolic—Residence—Kottayam.

Very Rev. Fr. L. Ricard S. J.—Director of Schools in the Vicariate.

Nordist Sections.

Vicar General	R. F.	E. A. Nidiry.
Secretary	,,	Aloys. Pareparambil.
Counsellors	,,	Aloys. Pareparambil.
	,,	Joseph Puttempurail.

Suddist Sections.

Vicar General	R. F.	Mathew Makil.
Counsellors	,,	Joseph Pallikumel.
	,,	Mathew Pallikumel.

Native clergy	285
Churches	104
Chapels	56
Catholic Population	1,20,000

Mission Stations.	Mission Stations.	Remarks.
Athirampuye	Chennemcary	The Vicariate has 200 parish schools and 3 English schools. There are three Seminaries—Mannanam, Carmel or Vayekulam and Puthenpulli—Seminarists 150—The Convents for native Discalsate Carmelites of the Syrian rite are 5 viz.—Mannanem, Carmel, Pulincunnoo, Mutholy and Chethipuy, with 35 Fathers,
Aikarachire	Cherpuncal	
Alleppey, (has Padignara chapel)	Kujakampalam	
Alwaye	Chunganacherry, has a chapel	
Ampalloor	Chittat [for new christians)	
Anakallunkal	Chunkam, (has Caringot chapel)	
Anikadoo	Cothamangalam	
Arakuye, (has 3 viz. Moovatu puve, Peringoye, and Vaye kulam)	Codamaloor, (has Akara chapel)	
Arathura or Earattupuye (has Thedanat chapel	Codavechoor	
Bramangalam	Cothavara	
Cadanatt	Coilmukkoo or Edathuva, (has 2 viz., Thayancary and new chapel)	
The old Caduthuruthi	Curuvinal	
The new Caduthuruthi, (has 2 viz., Thalayaraparamp and Malapuram)	Coyuvanal	
Cadapilamattam	The old Komaracome	
Cagnirapalli (has Ponkunnam [chapel)	The new Komaracome	
Caipuye	Couthuruthi, (Thevera chapel)	
Callurcat, (has 3 viz., Vithracary, Carnvalla and Carumadi	Corrovelangad, (has 2 viz., Coodalloor and Cangirathanem)	
Candanat	Cokamangalam	
Carrakunnam	Cosamalloor	
Cavalem	Colangay	
Caimukary	Cottayam	
Chempil	Codakachera	
	Coothrapalli	
	Cumpalam	

Mission Stations.	Mission Stations.	Remarks.
Curumpanadam	Pallipuram, (has 2 viz., Kulachekaramangalam and Panavalli)	15 lay brothers and 19 novices—There is also a convent of the nuns of the same order at Mutholy with 3 nuns, and 9 novices, besides 10 nuns at Coonemaw, who educate native girls. There are also two English schools for girls at Chunganacherry and at Alleppey. A convent of the Tertiaries of St. Francis of Assisi at Palai—and a convent of nuns of the same order at Charganacherry with 8 nuns, in charge of orphans. There are five catechumenates viz., at Mannanam, Poonjar, Anikatt, Anakallmikal and Pala.
Curupenpady		
Edamattam	Palluruthi	
Edapalli	Plackanal	
Elagny	Poracad	
Eloor or Oolavoor	Poroth	
Eranaculam	Previthanem	
Eyupunnel	Pulincunoo, (has 2 viz., Vithracary and Veliyanad)	
Lalam		
Lalam Puthanpalli	Poognar	
Mailacomboo	Punnathura, (has 2 viz., Kottapuram and Airkunnam)	
Mannmala		
Mauvattam	Ramaram	
Marangat	Thaikallucherry, (has 2 viz., Cavil and Valiyara)	
Muthalakodam	Thanneerculam or Cannancara	
Mukamel	Thathampalli	
Mulaculam	Thekkan Paravoor	
Muttam, (has Oyukel chapel)	Thenakunnam	
Muttaroo	Thottakat	
Muthichira	Thripoonithura	
Nagapuye	Thuruthy	
Nediyachala	Vadakara, (has Kakoor chapel)	
Nedumcunnam	Vadayaroo	
Neendacara or Puthiyacavoo	Vycome	
Neicherry	Vayipoor, the old church	
Neendoor	Vayipoor, the new church	
Paingulam	Vallem or Cannamali	
Paipad	Vilakumadam	
Palayam	Udiamperroor or Diamper	
Palah, (has 2 viz., Mutholi and Angadi chapel)		

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF TRICHUR.

(Syro-Roman Catholics).—Established 1887.

The Right Rev. Dr. A. E. Medlycott, Bishop of Tricomia, Vicar Apostolic.

European Missionary ... ...Rev. James Doyle.
Native Clergy .. ..120.

Churches and Congregations given below :—

No.	Parish churches at	Catholic Population. Families.	Catholic Population. Total of souls.	Schools.
1	Agapparamp	381	2,076	A census of all the parishes was taken in 1890, tabular returns will be supplied next year.—St. Thomas' College, clerical students 33.—St. Aloysius' Boarding school, Elthuruth, pupils 54.—St. Teresa's Boarding school, Ambalacad, pupils 20.—7 English Elementary schools, pupils 123.—199 Parish Elementary Malayalam schools with 4,896 boys, and 3,904 girls.—Grand total of children receiving education 9,030
2	Ankamali	466	3,503	
3	Alengad	221	1,189	
4	Alur	105	525	
5	Ambacad	130	650	
6	Ammadam	180	900	
7	Ampazhacad	615	3,285	
8	Arnatucare (southern)	271	1,473	
9	,, (northern)	191	955	
10	Arimpur (northern)...	55	343	
11	,, (southern)	63	346	
12	Artbad	100	500	
13	Ciakarakadavu	84	524	
14	Cialacudi	504	2,520	
15	Cennamangalam	96	495	
16	Cerp	130	650	
17	Cevur...	148	861	
18	Cirakel	74	483	
19	Cittattur	290	1,333	
20	Ciovare	176	836	
21	Edatturithi	152	1,029	
22	Enamau	368	1,915	
23	Engandur	83	595	
24	Eranallur	60	300	
25	Irignalacude (old)	278	1,489	
26	Irignalacude (new)	140	700	
27	Kadamacudi	64	335	
28	Kagnani	85	447	
29	Kagnur	460	2,361	
30	Kalletuncare	209	1,200	
31	Kallur	80	400	
32	Kalparamp	60	300	
33	Kandasciankadavu	318	1,779	
35	Karrukutti	300	1,500	
34	Katur...	153	846	
36	Koratti	498	2,351	
37	Kottamathi	291	1,543	
38	Kottapadi	327	1,835	
39	Kotteikad (southern)	280	1,400	
40	,, (northern)	150	750	
41	Kundanur	142	849	
42	Kuttiathod (old)	200	1,086	
43	,, (new)	156	853	
44	Kuzhupulli	53	345	
45	Magnapre	347	1,537	
46	Mala	137	789	
47	Maleatur	165	737	
48	Manallur	160	892	
49	Mapranam	217	1,233	

No.	Parish Churches at	Catholic Population. Families.	Catholic Population. Total of souls.	Institutions.
50	Mathilagam	90	1,100	2 Convents of Monks—One at Ambazhacad, 10 Fathers, 17 Novices, 8 Brothers—Another at Elthuruth, 13 Fathers, 8 Brothers—One Convent of Nuns, Cunemau, 16 Nuns—One Catechumenate, Trichur.
51	Mattam	280	1,400	
52	Melarcode	66	304	
53	Mukattucare	130	554	
54	Mullaceri	60	300	
55	Mundur	130	650	
56	Murkanad	87	435	
57	Muzhikulam	344	1,952	
58	Niarakel..	299	1,550	
59	Ollur	770	4,265	
60	Paleur..	416	2,455	
61	Paratti	200	1,000	
62	Parappur	192	913	
63	Parapucare	316	1,719	
64	Paravur	393	1,973	
65	Pathiaram	343	1,412	
66	Patticad	50	248	
67	Pazhaiur	256	1,444	
68	Perampere	285	1,425	
69	Porthur	62	296	
70	Puattuceri	253	1,403	
71	Pudiceri	37	185	
72	Puducad	370	2,111	
73	Puttenchirre	336	1,991	
74	Puttenpalli	290	1,519	
75	Puttenpidiga	302	1,756	
76	Puttenvelicare	150	915	
77	Trichur	64	442	
78	Vadakanceri	140	700	
79	Valapad	110	550	
80	Varantarapalli	55	280	
81	Velianad	190	950	
82	Veilatur	105	1,203	
83	Velur	593	3,145	
	Chapels at			
1	Aripalam	70	350	
2	Avattattur	100	500	
3	Celur	150	750	
4	Cengalur	82	473	
5	Cerlaiam	25	125	
6	Cirakel	...	...	
7	Edakolam	70	350	
8	Kadukutti	110	550	
9	Kaipamangalam	..	...	
10	Kaipathur	...	...	
11	Karancire	47	373	
12	Kunumalpalli	...	...	
13	Maleatur	...	...	
14	Melur	203	1,019	
15	Mukannur	...	..	
16	Nadavaramp	60	300	
17	Nedungad	26	158	
18	Thazhecad	...	...	
19	Torrur...	...	...	
20	Vadakenpuducad	43	215	
21	Aiendol } Under construction ...	...	...	
22	Paia }			
	Grand total ...	18,961	1,01,551	

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Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222		38	8
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272		49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362	...	60	12
Carwar	404	...	68	14
Goa	542	...	75	15
Vingorla	570	Rates on Application to Agent.	79	16
Rutnagherry	646	...	83	17
Bombay	769	...	90	18
Tuticorin	106	...	19	4
Colombo	255	...	34	7
Galle	324	...	45	9
Negapatam	764	...	68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry	839			
Madras	918	...	83	17
Yaperpollium	1112		113	23
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada	1292	...	120	24
Vizagapatam	1366		128	25
Bimlipatam	1383			
Calingapatam & Barwah	1429	...	33	27
Gopalpore	1495		135	28
Ganjam	1510			
Pooree	1561	...	137	29
False Point	1621	...	142	29
Calcutta	1837	...	148	31
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NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalam published every Tuesday.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English published tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—P. C. Joseph.

"Travancore Abhimani"—in Tamil, published tri-monthly. Editor—P. C. Joseph.

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth" in Malayalam published bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalam published monthly. Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Manorama" in Malayalam published weekly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Vinodini" in Malayalam published bi-monthly.

Mananam—"Nazranee Deepika."

Alleppey—"Catholic Union" in English, published fortnightly. Editor—E. Nigly.

Alleppey—"Vinte tres de Novembro" in Portuguese published fortnightly. Editor—E. Nigly.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Talook.	Proverty.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Cantonment	Trevandrum	Vunchiyoor ...	Keralodayem ...	V D'Cruz	Useful Books.	
Puthenchunthey ...	Do.	Do.	Karalavilasem ...	P. Krishna Pillay ...	Useful Ta. & Mal. books ...	
Verapoly	Paravoor	Verapoly ...	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception ...	Revd. Fr. Alphonsus of St. Francis D. C. M. A. ...	Devotional and historical works, Gazette, viz., "The trumpet of the Voice of truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop ...	It is to be observed that the Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
Mananam	Yetumanoor	Mananam ...	St. Joseph's ...	Revd. Fr. Cyriacus Elisha Superior of the Convent...	Devotional books and Circular letters and also Nazrani Dipika	This is under the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and no books can be published without previous permission of the Vicar Apostolic.
Cottayam	Cottayam	Cottayam ...	Church Mission Press...	C. M. S. Press Committee...	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, Forms of all kinds, Binding &c.	Applications for estimates for Binding or Printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. S. Baker Supt. C. M. Press Cottayam.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayala Manorema Press ...	The Malayala Manorema Company Limited ...	Printing in Malayalam and English, Books and Job works and Binding ...	Applications for Printing, Binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. K. I. Varugise.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Cananaya Prudeepika	Cananaya Company ...	Printing in Malayalam ...	Applications for Printing to be addressed to Mr. E. M. Philip.
Nagercoil	Augusteeswarom ...	Kottar ...	London Mission Press.	Revd. A. L. Allan ...	Books in Tamil, Malayalam and English. Printing and Binding of all kinds.	
Dewsagaya street Nagercoil...	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press ...	P C. Joseph Proprietor ...	Newspaper, Book and Job printing in Tamil, English and Malayalam	Applications for Printing, Binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. P. C. Joseph Nagercoil.
Alleppey	Ambalapulay ...	Alleppey ..	St. Joseph's Press ...	S. P. D'Rozario		
Do.	Do.	Do.	Santa Cruz ...	Revd. Fr. J. M. Macedo ...	Newspaper Book and Job work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese	
Mongat	Quilon	Kilicolloor ..	Chenthar Press ...	Revd. Fr. Lazar Fernandez...	Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English ...	
Paravoor	Quilon	Paravoor ...	Saraswathi Vilasam Press ...	... ...	Useful books.	

GOVERNMENT OF FORT St. GEORGE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Lord Wenlock,
Governor, &c. &c. &c.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Lt. General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K. C. B., Commander-in-chief and Second in Council, took his seat on the 9th and 21st December 1886 respectively.

The Honorable H. E. Stokes, C. S. I., Third in Council, took his seat on the 9th November 1888.

The Honorable J. H. Garstin, C. S. I., Fourth in Council, took his seat on the 9th January 1889.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF

Council for making Laws and Regulations.

Official Members.

The Honorable J. F. Price, Chief Secretary to Government.
,, J Grose.
,, J. H. Spring-Branson.

Non-Official Members.

The Honorable Vembakam Bhashyam Aiyangar B. A. B. L.
,, Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur C. I. E.
,, Raja Velugoti Sri Raja Gopala Kristnan Yachendra Bahadur Pancha Hazar Munsubudar K. C. I. E. Raja of Vencatagiri.
,, J. A. Boyson.
,, C. Sankaran Nayar, B. A. and B. L.
,, George Hamnett C. I. E.

SECRETARIAT.

Public &c. Department.

The Honorable J. F. Price... ...Chief Secretary.
H. A. Stuart, Esq. ... ...Under Secretary (on deputation.)
A. G. Cardew Esq. B. A. C. S.... ...Acting Under Secretary.

Judicial and Legislative Department.

W. S. Meyer, Esq. ...Assistant Secretary (On deputation.)
A. Butteworth ... ...Acting Assistant Secretary to Government Judicial and Legislative Department.
A. T. Pringle, Esq. ...First Assistant, Chief Secretary's Dept.
F. D. Bird Esq. ... ...2nd Assistant.

Revenue Department.

C. A. Galton, Esq.... ... ...Secretary.
A. G. Cardew, Esq. ... ...Under Secretary (on deputation.)
R. C. C. Carr ... ... Acting ,, ,,

Military Department.

Brig. Genl. A. R. Kenney Herbert ... ...Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. Pennycuick R. E. ... ...Secretary.
Capt. W. L. C. Baddeley, R. E. ... ...Under Secretary.
G. T. Walch, Esq. ... ...Joint Sec. Govt P. W. D. Irrigation.
H. E. Clerk, Esq. ... ...Under Secretary to Govt. Irrigation Branch.
Colonel C. J. Smith, R. E. ... ...Joint Secretary Railway Branch, leave for one year from 23rd Mar. 1890.
Lieut. Col. T. Gracey R. E. ... ...Offg. Joint Secy. P. W. D. Railway Branch.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir Arthur J. H. Collins, Kt. Q. C. Chief Justice.
,, T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B. L. C. I. E. Judge.
,, G. A. Parker, C. S. ... ... Do.
,, F. H. Wilkinson ... ... Do.
,, H. H. Sheppard, M. A. ... ... Do.
,, J. W. Handley, M. A. Offg. ... Do.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

ARCOT—NORTH.

Judge ....C. S. Crole Esq. (On dep.)...Madras.
Acting..................F. D'A. O. Wolfe Murray ...Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

Judge ....R. S. Benson ... ...Cuddalore.

BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR.

Judge ....H. T. Knox (On furlo.) ...Europe.
Acting..................W. C. Holmes ... ...Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH.

Judge ....J. W. Best (On dep.) ..Madras.
Acting..................W. J. Tate ... ...Mangalore.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge ....S. T. McCarthy (On furlo)...Europe.
Acting..................W. P. Austin ... ...Chinglepet.

COIMBATORE.

Judge ....G. D. Irvine ... ...Coimbatore.

CUDDAPAH.

Judge ....G. W. Fawcett (On dep.) ...Trichinopoly.
Acting..................H. G. Joseph ... .. Cuddapah.

GANJAM.

Judge ....G. S. Forbes (On furlo) ...Europe.
Acting..................A. W. B. Higgens ... ...Berhampore.

GODAVARI.

Judge ....J. H. A. Tremenheere (On dep.)..Palamcottah.
Acting..................F. H. Hamnett ... ...Rajahmundry.

KISTNA.

Judge ………………G. T. Mackenzie … …Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.

Judge ………………M. R. Weld … … …Kurnool.

MADURA.

Judge ………………T. Weir (On dep.) … …Madras.
Acting………………J. Twigg … … …Madura.

MALABAR—NORTH.

Judge ………………H. T. Ross (On furlo.) …Europe.
Acting………………J. P. Fiddian … … …Tellicherry.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

Judge ………………L. Moore (On furlo.) …Europe.
Acting………………A. Thompson… … …Calicut.

NELLORE.

Judge ………………W. J. Tate (On dep.) …Mangalore.
Acting………………C. Ramachandra Aiyar …Nellore.

NILGIRIS.

Judge ………………G. D. Irvine … … …Coimbatore.
Addl. Sess. Judge…J. D. Rees (On dep.) …Madras.
Acting ……………C. F. MacCartie … …Ootacamund.

SALEM.

Judge ………………L. A. Campbell … …Salem.

TANJORE.

Judge ………………J. A. Davies … … …Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Judge ………………W. F. Grahame … …Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Judge ………………W. P. Austin (On dep.) …Chingleput.

Acting ………………H. H. O'Farrell … …Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Judge ………………H. R. Farmer … … …Vizagapatam.

JUDGES OF THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSES COURT.

J. W. Handley … … …Chief Judge (on other duty.)
P. D. Shaw … … … …(sub pro tem.)
P. Strinivasa Rao, Dewan Bahadur..Judge.
T. V. Ponnuswami Pillai … … Do.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

H. W. Bliss, Esq. … … …First Member.
W. S. Whiteside, Esq. … …2nd Do.
Honorable J. Grose… … …3rd Do. (On deputation.
H. F. Clogstoun, Esq. … …4th Do. Ag. 3rd Member.
C. S. Crole, Esq. … … …Acting 4th Member.
M. Hammick, Esq. … … …Secy. to the Commr. of Land Rev.
H. Bradley, Esq. … …Secy. to the Commr. of Salt Revenue.
E. L. Millet, Esq.… …Abkari and Separate Asst. Secy. to Revenue.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Names.	District.	Remarks.
H. Sewell, Esq. ...	S. Arcot ...	On furlough.
G. F. T. Power ...	,,	Acting.
G. MacWatters ...	Madras ...	Also Supt. Stamps &c. &c.
W. A. Happell ...	Godavari ...	–
J. Sturrock ...	Coimbatore.	
E. Turner ...	Madura ...	
E. Gibson ...	Tanjore ...	On furlough.
J. Thomson ...	,, ...	Acting.
A. T. Arundel ...	Kistna ...	
W. J. H. LeFanu ...	N. Arcot ...	On furlough.
J. N. Atkinson ...	,, ...	Ag.
C. D. Macleane ...	Nellore ...	
E. C. Johnson ...	Ganjam ...	
C. Kough ...	Kurnool ...	
R. Sewell ...	Bellary ...	On furlough.
E. S. Laffan ...	,, ...	Acting.
H. M. Winterbotham ...	Malabar ...	On furlough.
J. W. F. Dumergue ...	,, ...	Acting.
W. A. Willock ...	Vizagapatam.	
F. A. Nicholson ...	Tinnevelly ...	On furlough.
J. H. A. Tremenheere ...	,, ...	Acting on furlough.
C. F. MacCartie ...	Trichinopoly.	Acting Collr. & additional Sessions Judge Nilgiris.
G. W. Fawcett ...	,, ...	Acting.
W. G. Underwood ...	Anantapur ...	
J. Thomson ...	Chingleput ...	Acting Collr. Tanjore.
H. Hammick ...	,, ...	Acting.
G. Stokes ...	Salem ...	
E. J. Sewell ...	Cuddapah ...	
S. H. Wynne ...	S. Canara ...	On furlough.
J. A. Brodie ...	,, ...	Acting.
J. D. Rees, C. I. E. ...	Nilgiris ...	Ag. Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
C. F. MacCartie ...	,, ...	Acting.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

VEERACARALA VURMAH,

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE,

MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 30th August 1846.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd July 1888.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness RAMA VURMAH

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th January 1852.

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness VEERACARALA VURMAH,

First Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 9th September 1854.

Second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th October 1858.

Third Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th December 1861.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 5th December 1863.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 20th June 1868.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd March 1874.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Ounjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness
Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Tambooran.
Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Her Highness Amoo Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st October 1859.

Her Highness Cheria Mungoo Tambooran.
Third Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th June 1862.

Her Highness Ammini Tambooran.
Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Second Aunt.
Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Her Highness Ikavoo Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of His Highness' Third Aunt
Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th February 1869.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 14th February 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness,
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd December 1879.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd July 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Daughter of Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th July 1870.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th February 1882.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

C. TIRUVENKATACHARIAR, B. A. & B. L.
Dewan of Cochin.

A. Sankariah, B. A.... ... ...Dewan Peishcar.
Madaven Ellayada ... ...Deputy Peishcar.
Francis Rice... ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
C. Rangachariar ... ...Private Secretary to the Dewan.
Rengappachariar ... ...Dalwaye.
A. Shungoony Mannadi Nair ... ...Huzur Sheristadar.
P. A. Stevenage ... ...Manager.
G V. Subramaniya Iyer, B. C. E. ...Auditor, D. P. W.
K. Chakrapani Marar ... ...Wallia Sumprethy.
V. K. Shunkara Menon, B. A. ... ...Head Rayasom.
T. Narayana Menon ... ...Commercial Accountant.
N. Ambâtta Shupoo Cooty Menon ...Treasurer.

(Subordinate to the Huzur are 7 Districts.)

P. Shunkaranarayana Chettyar, M. A. ...English Tutor to the Princes.

TAHSILDARS AND 2ND CLASS MAGISTRATES.

P. Gopala Menon, B. A. ... ...Special 1st class Magistrate, Ernakulam.
K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ... ... Do. Do. Trichoor.
V. K. Raman Menon, B. A. ... ...Tallapilly.
P. Shungoony Menon, B. A. ... ...Kanayanore.
K. Atchutha Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
A. Kittoony Menon ... ...Cochin.
N. Narayana Menon, B. A. ... ...Chittoor.
A. Sankara Narayana Iyer, B. A. ...Kodangalore.

SUB MAGISTRATES.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. ... ...Adoor.
K. Shungoo Warier, B. A. ... ...Kunnamkulam.
V. L. Narasimha Iyen ... ...Nemmoray.

POLICE.

G. H. Gunther ... ...Superintendent of Police.
Holm Chund Lal... ... ...Asst. Superintendent.

Police Inspectors.

R. J. D'Lemos ... ...Cochin.
Rama Narayana Iyer ... ...Kanayanore.
Kunjunni Pillai ... ...Cranganore.
K. Shangooni Menon ... ...Mugundapurom.
P. Atchutha Menon ... ...Trichoor.
Bheema Row ... ...Tallapilly.
N. Kunjukutta Panikkar ... ...Chittoor.
N. R. Venkataswara Iyer ... ...Inspector, Detective Corps.

EDUCATION.

The College and High School Ernacollum.

A. F. Sealy, M. A. ... ...Director of Education and Head Master.

D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ... ...Second Master.
W. Ramayya B. A. ... ...Asst. do.
K. Koshi, B. A. ... ... do. do.
M. Shangara Menon B. A. ... ... do. do.
T. C. Cheriyan ... ... do. do.
L. R. Vishuvanatha Aiyan, B. A. ... do. do.
and 15 other Assistant Masters and Pandits.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

A. P. Subramanyia Aiyar, B. A. ...Head Master, Trichoor.
George Thariyan ... ... do. do. Kunankulam.
K. Strinivasa Rao ... ... do. do. Chittoor.
S. Sivarama Pillai ... ... do. do. Irinjalacodah.
N. Nilacandan Pattar ... ... do. do. Mattancherri.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

The schools under the control of the Director of Education which are helped by Grants-in-aid are

In the Cochin Taluq...	Edacochi. Tirumala Devaswam. Vallarpadam. Narakkal.
In the Canaiyanore Taluq...	Tripunitorah. Mulanthuruthi. Eranakulam Caste Girl's School.
Mukundapuram Taluq.	Chalakudi. Puthukadt. Iringalacoda Devaswam Girls' School.
Trichur Taluq	Trichur C. M. S. Girls' School. Do. C. M. S. Boys' School.
In the Talapilli Taluq.	Kunnamkalam Syrian Girls' School. Do. Parish do. Wadakancheri Boys' School.
In the Chittur Taluq..	Chittur Jubilee Girls' School. Nemmarei. Nillapilli. Athicode.

Deputy Inspector of Schools...A. J. Joseph.

Sirkar aid is also given to the Roman Catholic Convent School at Ernacollum and to a Hebrew School at Jews' Town, to a Sanscrit School at Trichoor and to the Jubilee Caste Girls' School at Trichoor.

C. P. Achyuta Menon B. A...Superintendent of Vernacular Instruction.

HUZUR REGISTRATION OFFICE.

T. C. Cochunny Menon... ... ...Huzur Registrar.

District Registrars.

M. Moothoo Pillay ... ...Canayanore.
P. Kittoonny Menon ... ...Cochin
——————— ... ...Mugundapurom.
K. Krishna Menon ... ...(Ag.) Trichoor.
G. Vencutta Row ... ...Tallapilly.
T. Cochuny Menon ... ...Chittoor.

COURTS OF LAW.

APPEAL COURT OF LAW (AT ERNACOLLUM.)

V. Subramanya Pillai, B. L. ... ...First Judge.
S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... ...Second Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Third Judge.
E. Kunju Menon B. A. ... ...Registrar.

ZILLAH COURT OF ANJEKAIMAL (AT ERNACOLLUM.)

T. C. Poonen, B. A. Barrister-at-Law ... ...Judge.

ZILLAH COURT OF TRICHOOR (AT TRICHOOR.)

K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L. ...Judge.

DISTRICT MUNSIFFS.

B. Fenn ... ...Wadakancherry.
H. Mahadeva Iyer B. A. ... ...Ernacollum.
Venkateswara Iyen ... ...Trichoor.
C. S. Mahalinga Iyer ... ...Chittoor.
V. Kannen Nair ... ...Ag. Iringalacodah.
R. K. Venkata Row ... . Native Cochin.

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law...Special Appellate Judge.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE FOR THE TRIAL OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

H. W. Hudson.

CIVIL OFFICERS AT OUT-STATIONS.

H. W. Hudson... ... ...Controller of Forests.
J. C. Kohlhoff... ... ...Conservator do.
J. L. D'Silva ... ...Ag. Supt. of Customs.
P. R. Bennett ... ... Do. of Teak Plantations, and Ag. Asst. Conservator.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major D. Elcum—Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

R. P. Gunther ... ...Asst. Surgeon.
T. V. Subba Row L. M. S. ...Tripoonitorah.
F. D. Gomez, M. B., C. M. . .Trichoor.
I. Chandy ... ...Kunnamkulam.
Kunju Menon ... ...Chittoor.
H. M. DeMello ... ...Irinjalacodah.
A. Narayanaswamy ... ...Hospital Assistant, Ernacollum.
J. V. Fernandez, Hospital Assistant attached to the Mattancharry Hospital.

VACCINATION.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.
General Superintendent.

The Establishment consists of one Deputy Inspector & 5 Vaccinators.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H. W. Hudson, Engineer.

H. E. Augustus ...	...Head Accountant.		
H. A. D'Mello ...	...Senior Supervisor,	Southern	Division.
C. W. Lafrenais ...	... do.	Western	do.
Albert M. Gunther ...	... do.	Eastern	do.

SIRKAR PRINTING PRESS.

D. M. Gunther ... ...Acting Superintendent.

TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOWS.

From		*English miles.*	
Ernacollum	to		By back-water from Ernacollum to Caroopadanah.
Caroopadanah	...	...	
Caroopadanah	to		On the high road from Cochin to Paulghaut.
Caroovanoor	...	10½	
Trichoor...	...	10	
Putticaud	...	8⅜	
Kakaad ...	...	14½	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor.
Colinjamparah	...	...	On the high road from Paulghaut to Pulachy.
Wadakancharry	...	...	Do. do. from Trichoor to the Railway Station at Shoranore.
Wallanghy	...	...	Do. do. from Paulghaut to the Nilliampathy Hills.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Rt. Revd. Dr. A. E. Medlycott...Bishop, Vicar Apostolic of Trichoor.
Revd. J. Doyle ... ...Secretary.
Revd. W. Bower,... ... ...C. M. S.
Zenana Mission, ...Miss Coleman & Miss E. Coleman.

BRITISH TOWN OF COCHIN.

Civil Authorities.

B. M. D'Cruz ... ...Subordinate Judge, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, and Examiner of Civil and Military Pensioners, and Sub-Treasury Officer.
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PART III.

Miscellaneous Matter.

ABSTRACT OF LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, TRAVANCORE.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombhum, 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah, and Moonsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (*28th October*, 1847.)—REGULATION I. —Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of the Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August*, 1849.)—REGULATION I. —Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Meenum, 1025, (*12th March*, 1850.)—REGULATION II. —Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis.*" [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 6th Coombhum, 1032, (*16th February*, 1856.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 2nd Edavum, 1035 *(13th May,* 1860.*)*—REGULATION I.—Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Toolam, 1036, *(6th November,* 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August* 1861.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sadr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation* I *of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August,* 1861.*)*—REGULATION II.—Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Dated 29th Toolam, 1038, (*13th November* 1862.)—Rules of practice passed by the Sadr Court under Section 26 of Regulation I of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of small Causes.

Enacted on the 27th Edavum, 1039, *(7th June,* 1864.*)*—REGULATION I.—Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Carcadagum, 1039, (*13th August,* 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Magarum, 1040, (*17th January,* 1865.*)*—REGULATION I.—Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Magarum, 1040, *(7th February,* 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Chittray, 1040, *(24th April,* 1865.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Audy, 1040, *(26th July,* 1865.*)*—REGULATION III.—To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.]

Enacted on the 19th Auvany, 1041, (*2nd September,* 1865.)—REGULATION I.—Amending Regulation I of 1037. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 27th Chittray, 1041, *(8th May,* 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 28th Audy, 1041, (*11th August,* 1866.)—REGULATION III. of 1041.—To provide for the admission of Approvers.

Enacted on the 29th Audy, 1042, *(12th August,* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Audy, 1042, (*14th August,* 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)

Enacted on the 20th Puratasy, 1043, (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.

Enacted on the 4th Magarum, 1047, (*16th January,* 1872.) REGULATION I. of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carcadagum 1047 (*16th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.

Enacted on the 4th Cunny 1049, (*18th September*, 1873.)—REGULATION I of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. [*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.

Enacted on the 29th Toolam 1050, (*13th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Panguny 1051, (*3rd April* 1876,)—REGULATION I of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1052, (*10th April* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052 (*12th April* 1877.)—REGULATION II of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom, 1052 (*1st July*, 1877)—REGULATION III of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I of 1042, for the Registration of deeds.

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053, (*26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty.

Enacted on the 23rd Magarom 1053, (*3rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadakum 1054, (*17th July* 1879.(—REGULATION I of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue.

Dated 30th Carkadakum 1054.—RULES for registering transfers of property.

Enacted on the 31st Carkadakum 1054 (*14th August* 1879.)—REGULATION II of 1054.—To prevent thefts of Coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Carkadakum 1054 (*15th August* 1879.)—REGULATION III of 1054—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court. [*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 2nd Carkadakum 1055 (*15th July* 1880.)—REGULATION I of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I of 1054.

Enacted on the 12th Makaram 1056 (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1056.—Providing against trespass by Cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056 (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadagom 1056, (*17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 27th Cunny 1057, (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiffs Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 7th Magaram 1057, (*18th January* 1882.)—REGULATION II of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore.

Enacted on the 14th Magaram 1057, (*25th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III of 1057.—Destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1058, (*5th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036. (Reducing Port dues at Alleppey.)

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (*31st May* 1883.)—REGULATION II of 1058.—a Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056, (a Regulation for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.)

Enacted on the 13th Carkadagom 1058, (*27th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III of 1058.—To provide for the Registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1060.]

Enacted on the 24th Tye 1059, (*5th February* 1884.)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties.

Enacted on the 18th Magaram 1060, (*29th January* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c., in connection with enquiries about the rights of jenmies and tenants.

Enacted on the 28th Magaram 1060, (*8th February* 1885.)—REGULATION II of 1060.—A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation (III of 1058.)

Enacted on the 30th Madum 1060, (*11th May* 1885.)—REGULATION III of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a superannuation fund for the Police.

Enacted on the 6th Vrichicum 1061, (*28th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1061.—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port Dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4th Meenum 1061, (*16th March* 1886.)—REGULATION II of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 (for constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court.)

Enacted on the 22nd Meenum, 1061, (*3rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition, &c.

Enacted on the 3rd Mithunum 1061, (*15th June*, 1886.)—REGULATION IV of 1061.—To authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22nd Chingum 1062, (*4th September* 1886.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court Fees Regulation.

Enacted on the 25th Mithunum 1062, (*8th July* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—Limitation Regulation.

Enacted on the 4th Margully 1063, (*18th December* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1063.—Introducing "The Indian Companies' Act No. VI of 1882" as amended by Act No. VI of 1887, into Travancore.

Enacted on the 19th Meenum 1063, (*30th March* 1888.)—REGULATION II of 1063.—To provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1063, (*4th April* 1888.)—REGULATION III of 1063.—To amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059.

Enacted on the 28th Meenum 1063, (*8th April* 1888.)—REGULATION IV of 1063.—To make provision for the protection of forests.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1063, (*10th April* 1888.)—REGULATION V of 1063.—To empower certain Revenue Officers to summon persons to be present or produce documents before them in connection with revenue enquiries.

Enacted on the 1st Mithunum 1063, (*13th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VI of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang.

Enacted on the 16th Mithunum 1063, (*28th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VII of 1063.—To provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 29th Mithunum 1063, (*11th July* 1888.)—REGULATION VIII of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Tobacco.

Enacted on the 11th Karkadagam 1064, (*25th July* 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1064.—The Travancore Anchal Regulation.

Enacted on the 11th Dhanoo 1065, (*24th December* 1889)—REGULATION I of 1065.—To revise and amend the law constituting the High Court.

Enacted on the 11th Edavom 1065, (*23rd May* 1890)—REGULATION II of 1065.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 30th June 1888 *corresponding with the 18th Mithunum* 1063.

Whereas it has been represented to Us that the Adiyara or succession fee, calculated at a fourth of the estimated value of the property which forms the subject of succession, which those classes of Our subjects who follow the Marumakatayam law of inheritance are, under existing custom, bound to pay to Our Government, to entitle them to inherit the property of their Kuttukars or distant kindred dying without leaving any direct heirs, as well as the Adiyara which Kalachetties and a few other classes who follow the Makkathayam law have to pay to Our Government to entitle them according to a custom peculiar to those classes to succeed to the property of their uncles on the mother's side who die without issue, is a source of grievance to the said classes of Our subjects, inasmuch as it presses upon them exclusively while the rest of Our subjects are exempt from such contribution; and whereas We are anxious to remove such inequalities in the distribution of burdens on Our subjects; We are pleased to command the relinquishment of the said two Adiyaras from the date of this Proclamation.

2. Nothing herein contained shall affect any Adiyara which may have been paid to the Government before the date of this Proclamation.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 27th July 1889 *corresponding with the 13th Karkadagom* 1064.

Whereas, under para 19 of the Proclamation on the Revenue Survey and Settlement dated $\frac{\text{24th February 1886,}}{\text{14th Kumbhom 1061,}}$ the proportions in which the Government demand on wet lands is leviable are, with a few exceptions, one-half in kind and one-half in money in the Trevandrum and Padmanabhapurom Divisions, and one-fourth in kind and three-fourths in money in the Quilon and Cottayam Divisions, and whereas it is desirable to adopt these rates uniformly for all the localities in the Divisions to which they respectively apply, We are pleased to command, in modification of the provision in para 19 of the above said Proclamation, that the rates shall, without exception, be,

one-half in kind and one-half in money throughout the Trevandrum and Padmanabhapurom Divisions,

and one-fourth in kind and three-fourths in money throughout the Quilon and Cottayam Divisions.

This change is not intended to apply to the Sri Pandaravagay property.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 1*st October* 1889 *corresponding with the* 17*th Canni* 1065.

Whereas We are given to understand that the Virithicars in the several Taluqs feel as a heavy burden and are scarcely able to discharge the liability they have incurred during many years past, to pay up the amounts rateably charged to them in consequence of the Sircar having had to purchase in the open market for the festivals in the Capital, provisions &c. which the said Virithicars having received advances were bound to deliver at the usual fixed rates, We are hereby pleased to command, with a view to their relief and benefit, that all such outstandings as have accumulated against the Virithicars up to the end of Audy 1064, be relinquished at once and for ever and struck off the accounts and that no claim be made for them hereafter.

2. The monies hitherto collected and remitted to the Huzur Treasury on this account as well as those collected and credited in the several Taluq Treasuries and collected and retained in the custody of the agency appointed therefor in the several places up to the date of the receipt of this Proclamation at those places are not included in the remission hereby granted.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Patmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore issued under date the 31*st October* 1889 *corresponding with the* 16*th Thulam* 1065.

Whereas there is at present no silver coin of a higher value than 4 chuckrams or 1 fanam issued from Our Mint and whereas coins of the value of a Travancore full Rupee, Half Rupee and Quarter Rupee, will be a great convenience to merchants and other people in carrying on their monetary transactions, We have been pleased to command that, the appliances for striking half and quarter Rupees being at once available in Our Mint, silver coins of the value of a Travancore half Rupee equal to 3½ fanams or 14 chuckrums, and of a quarter Rupee equal to 1¾ fanams or 7 chuckrums, be struck in Our Mint and issued immediately for circulation in the country, the full Rupee being similarly minted and issued as soon as dies and presses are ready for the same. All these said coins will bear the device of the shank and the name of the coin in Malayalam on one side and the words "Rama Varma Travancore" with the year and the name of the coin in English on the other.

It is therefore hereby announced that the public may obtain these coins and use them as legal tender in their dealings with one another and for payments into Our Sircar treasuries for monies due.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1063.

A Regulation for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 18th December 1887 corresponding with the 4th Margaly 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

From and after the 1st of January 1888 corresponding with the 18th Margaly 1063, Act No. VI of 1882 in force in British India and known as "The Indian Companies Act 1882" as amended by Act VI of 1887 shall *Mutatis Mutandis* come into force throughout Travancore.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1063.

A Regulation to provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 30th March 1888 corresponding with the 19th Meenum 1063.

Whereas We deem it expedient to provide for the establishment of a Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1063" and it shall come into force from the 15th August 1888.
1st Chingom 1064.

2. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, there shall be appointed a Council consisting of a President and members—such members being not less than five or more than eight in number.

3. The Dewan shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who, at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting office in the Government service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

4. Every person so appointed shall continue to be a member of the Council for a period of 3 years and during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Provided that the same persons shall be eligible for re-appointment as members. Provided further that it shall be lawful for any member to resign his office at any time and on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant.

5. In the absence of the Dewan, the senior official member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some official member of Council and three or more members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices the Dewan or in his absence the senior official member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

6. It shall be lawful for the Dewan from time to time to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or from

time to time to authorize the senior official member in his absence to adjourn any meeting from time to time and place to place.

7. It shall be lawful for the Dewan to make rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council prior to the first of such meetings, but such rules may be subsequently amended at meetings of the Council. Provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow any such rule and to render it of no effect.

8. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment, and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce without the previous sanction of the Dewan any measure affecting the Public Revenues of the State or by which any charge shall be imposed on such Revenues.

9. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council, it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan and it shall be lawful for Us to assent to, or withold Our assent from, the same or to reserve the same for further consideration, and no such law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent to the same and until such assent shall have been duly proclaimed by the Dewan in Our Government Gazette.

10. Notwithstanding any thing contained in this Regulation it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in case of emergency, to make and submit to Us any Regulation, and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have like force of law with a Regulation prepared by the Council, for the space of six months from its promulgation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 4th April 1888 corresponding with the 24th Meenom 1063.

WHEREAS it is represented to Us that certain provisions of the Stamp Regulation cause hardship and inconvenience to Our subjects, We deem it expedient, with a view to affording relief to them, to amend the said Regulation in manner following :—

1. In Section 31 Clause 1 (Proviso) for the words "together with a penalty of five rupees, or when ten times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion ;" and in section 34 clause b for the words "together with a penalty of five rupees ; or if ten times the amount of the proper duty or of the deficient portion thereof exceeds five rupees, of a sum equal to ten times such duty or portion ;" the words "together with a penalty equal to five times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof" shall be substituted.

2. In section 33 the words "with the sanction of the Dewan" shall be omitted.

3. In section 39 for the word "Dewan" the words "Division Peishcar" shall be substituted.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1063.

A Regulation to make provision for the protection of Forests passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 8th April 1888 corresponding with the 28th Meenom 1063.

Whereas We deem it expedient to make provision for the protection of Our forests, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. Our Government may constitute any land, not being private property, a reserved forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, Our Dewan shall publish a notification in Our Government Gazette—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land;

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called the Forest Settlement Officer) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favor of, any person in any land comprised within such limits and to deal with the same as provided in this Regulation.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest Officer; but a Forest Officer may be appointed by the Dewan to attend, on behalf of Our Government, at the enquiry.

3. Except as hereinafter provided, no Civil Court shall, between the dates of the publication of the Notification under section 2 and of the Notification to be issued under section 12, entertain any suit to establish any right in any land included in the Notification published under section 2.

4. When a Notification has been issued under section 2, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in Our Gazette and at the head-quarters of each Taluq in which any portion of the land included in such Notification is situate and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a Proclamation—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the land proposed to be included within the Reserved Forests, and

(b) requiring persons claiming any right referred to in section 2 to prefer their claims before him within three months from the date of publishing such Proclamation in Our Gazette and to produce evidence in support thereof.

5. During the interval between the publication of such Proclamation and the date fixed by the Notification under section 12, no right shall be acquired in or over the land included in such Proclamation except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of the Government or by or on behalf of some person in whom such right or power to create the same was vested when the Proclamation was published or by succession from such person; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made on such land.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest Settlement Officer.

6. When a claim has been preferred under clause (b) section 4, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into such claims recording the statements and the evidence adduced by the persons preferring such claims in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure

for the time being in force in appealable cases. He shall also consider and record any objection which the Forest Officer (if any) appointed under section 2 may make to any such claim.

7. For the purpose of such enquiry the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say):—

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same; and

(b) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

8. When the enquiry is completed, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

9. If such claim is rejected wholly or in part, the claimant may, within two months from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Zillah Court having jurisdiction in respect of such rejection only. If the Court decides that the claim or such part thereof as has been rejected should be admitted, the Forest Settlement Officer shall proceed to deal with it in like manner as if it had been in the first instance admitted by himself.

10. If such claim is admitted in the first instance wholly or in part, a like appeal may be preferred on behalf of Government by the Forest Officer appointed under section 2 or other person generally or specially empowered by the Government in this behalf.

11. When the following events have occured (viz):—

(a) The period fixed under section 4 (b) for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by section 6 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the Appellate authority;

the Forest Settlement Officer shall submit a report to the Dewan clearly setting forth the claims which have been finally rejected and those which have been admitted.

12. In regard to the claim (if any) admitted, the Dewan may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right; or (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest; or (3) proceed to acquire such land according to the law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

13. When the proceedings prescribed in the preceding sections have been taken, Our Dewan may publish a Notification in Our Government Gazette, specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date to be fixed by such Notification.

The Forest Settlement Officer shall, before the date so fixed, publish such Notification in the manner prescribed for the Proclamation under section 4.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

14. Any person who without the permission of Our Government or of any Forest or other officer authorized by Our Government to grant such permission—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5; or

who without permission in a reserved forest

(b) sets fire to the forest or kindles, or leaves burning, any fire in such manner as to endanger the same ;

(c) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass ;

(d) fells, girdles, marks, tops, taps, uproots, or burns any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same ;

(e) quarries stone, burns lime, or charcoal, or collects or subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest produce ;

(f) clears, cultivates, or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose ;

(g) damages, alters or removes any wall, ditch, embankment, fence, hedge or railing ; or

(h) who sets fire to jungles or forests other than those reserved by Government without taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of fire into such reserved forests ;

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid.

15. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, by Notification in the Gazette, direct that, from a date to be fixed by such Notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Regulation shall cease to be reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved.

16. For the purposes of this Regulation,

the word "tree" shall include stumps, bamboos and brushwood :

the word "timber" shall include trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not : and

the words "forest officer" shall mean any person appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of Our Government to be a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Aminadar, Visharipoo or peon or to discharge any function of a forest officer under this Regulation or any rule made hereunder.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1063.

A Regulation to empower certain Revenue officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries, or to produce documents in connection with matters relating to Revenue Administration passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 10th April 1888 corresponding with the 30th Meenom 1063.

Whereas it is found expedient, with a view to facilitate the disposal of matters connected with Revenue Administration to empower certain Revenue officers to issue summonses for the attendance of persons or the production of documents relating to matters of Revenue, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Division Peishcars and Tahsildars shall have power to summon all persons resident within the local areas of their respective jurisdiction, whose attendance may appear to them to be necessary in

connection with any Revenue matter which it is their duty to investigate or dispose of, and also to require the production of any document relevant to such matter which may be in the possession or under the control of such person.

Provided that when the person whose evidence may be required is unable from sickness or infirmity to attend before the officer issuing the summons, or is a person whom by reason of rank or sex it may not be proper to summon, the officer issuing the summons may, of his own motion or on the application of the party whose evidence is desired, dispense with the appearance of such person and order him to be examined by a subordinate deputed by such officer for the purpose.

2. Such summons shall be in writing and authenticated by the signature and seal of the officer by whom it is issued; and it shall specify the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend and whether his attendance is required for the purpose of giving evidence or to produce a document or both; and any particular document the production of which is required shall be described in the summons with reasonable accuracy.

3. Any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he causes such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

4. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof to the person summoned or to his authorized agent or to some adult male member of his family residing with him who shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service endorsed on the original summons. If the person summoned cannot be found and there is no other person on whom the service can be made, the serving officer shall affix a copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the person summoned ordinarily resides and return the original with an endorsement attested by two respectable witnesses stating that he has so affixed a copy and the circumstances under which he did so.

5. If any person who has been duly summoned to attend or produce a document refuses or fails to attend and does not show satisfactory reasons for so doing, the Division Peishcar or the Tahsildar who issued the summons is hereby authorized to fine the defaulter in a sum not exceeding Rs. 50. Such fine may be levied by warrant under the hand of the officer imposing it in the same manner as a fine imposed by a Criminal Court.

Provided that it shall be competent to the officer who imposed the fine, to remit it in whole or in part or to cancel his order on sufficient cause being shown within 30 days from the date of the order.

6. The officer imposing a fine under the last preceding section shall record a proceeding clearly setting forth the grounds of his order; and a notice containing the substance of the order shall be served on the person affected by it. The service of the notice shall be made in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the service of summons. If the fine is remitted in whole or in part or the order imposing it be cancelled, a proceeding stating the reason for so doing shall likewise be recorded.

7. Any person aggrieved by an order passed by a Tahsildar may within thirty days from the date of the service of the notice referred to in section 6, appeal to the Division Peishcar: and any person aggrieved by an order passed either in the first instance or an appeal by a Division Peishcar may within 30 days from the date of notice of such order appeal to the Dewan.

8. On presentation of the appeal the appellate authority may, if he deems fit, stay execution of the order appealed against and shall, after examining the records and hearing the appellant or his agent and after taking such further evidence and making such enquiry as may be necessary, confirm, alter or revise such order.

9. The Dewan shall have power to revise the proceedings of all subordinate officers under this Regulation. He may also make and issue general rules for the conduct of the subordinate officers in regard to matters dealt with in this Regulation.

10. It shall be lawful for Our Government by notification in Our Official Gazette to invest any Revenue officers other than those named in section 1 with all or any of the powers conferred by this Regulation. The said notification shall indicate also the officer other than the Dewan to whom the appeal referred to in section 7 is to be preferred.

11. 'Division Peishcar' means and includes the Dewan Peishcar or other officer in charge of a Division.

'Tahsildar' includes any officer who is temporarily placed in charge of a Taluq.

12. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Chittray 1063.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 13th June 1888 corresponding with the 1st Mithunom 1063.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Opium and Bhang Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st day of Carcadagom 1063 corresponding with the 15th July 1888.

2. The term 'Opium' shall include also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of Opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy.

3. Except as permitted by this Regulation, or by Rules framed under this Regulation no one shall—

(a) import
(b) export
(c) possess
(d) manufacture or
(e) sell, Opium or Bhang.

4. The Dewan may assign either at a public auction or in some other suitable manner, for such period as he may think fit, not (exceeding three years at a time) to any person or persons the exclusive privilege, during such period, of importing, exporting, manufacturing or selling Opium and Bhang within any part of Travancore, in consideration of a sum of money to be made payable at such time or place and by such instalments as the Dewan may from time to time fix.

5. The Dewan may from time to time, by notification in the Government Gazette, prescribe rules and forms of licenses under which the importation, exportation, possession, manufacture or sale of Opium and Bhang shall take place.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation,

imports, exports, carries, conveys, manufactures, sells or has in possession any Opium or Bhang or attempts or intentionally abets any such act shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for such offence with fine which may extend to 1,000 Rs. and in case of default of payment of fine, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

7. In prosecutions under section 6 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all Opium and Bhang for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily are Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence has been committed under this Regulation.

8. All Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence under section 6 has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation under this section is found and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any Opium or Bhang is acquitted or discharged, but the Magistrate decides that the Opium or Bhang is liable to confiscation under this Regulation, such confiscation may be ordered by such Magistrate.

When an offence against this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when Opium or Bhang not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Magistrate of the District. Provided that no order of confiscation shall be made absolute until the expiration of thirty days from the date of a proclamation notifying the seizure (such proclamation shall be made by means of a written notification to be affixed in the Court-house of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the Opium or Bhang intended to be confiscated has been found) and without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

10. The Dewan shall from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate :—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation and

(b). the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium and Bhang or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudalpere or Constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by Our Government in this behalf and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation under this Regulation is kept or concealed in any building, vessel, or enclosed place may—

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place ;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry ;

(c) seize such Opium and all things which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation ; and

(d) detain and search and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such Opium or Bhang.

12. Such officer may also—

(a) seize, in any open place or in transit, any Opium or Bhang together with the vessels, packages and coverings in which such Opium or Bhang is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying the same and which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation or the rules made hereunder;

(d) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation or the rules to be made hereunder and if such person has Opium or Bhang in his possession, arrest him.

13. All searches under sections 11 and 12 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in Travancore.

14. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section 11 shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel or place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any Opium or Bhang or other thing liable to confiscation under this Regulation or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

16. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Government in this behalf either personally or in right of his office or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to Opium or Bhang, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. Every person arrested and thing seized under section 11 or 12 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station; and every person arrested and thing seized under section 16 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

18. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Regulation, he shall, within 24 hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

19. Any arrear due from any farmer of Opium or Bhang revenue may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

20. The Proclamation relating to Opium dated 16th Edavom 1036 and section 38, Regulation VI of 1010 so far as it relates to smuggling of Opium and Bhang are hereby repealed.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VII OF 1063.

A Regulation to provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 28th June 1888 corresponding with the 16th Mithunum 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to re-enact the law relating to Salt Revenue, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation shall be called 'The Travancore Salt Regulation' and it shall come into force on the 1st Carcadagom 1063.

2. Section 38 of Regulation VI of 1010, so far as it relates to salt, is hereby repealed.

3. In this Regulation,

The word 'Salt' includes all descriptions of chloride of sodium, however manufactured and from whatever substance derived, saltpetre, glauber's salts ; all other substances manufactured from earth naturally impregnated with salt, and all kinds of earth, grass, straw and brine from which any of the above substances may be manufactured by lixiviation, or by any other process whatever.

The word 'Manufacture' includes collection, preparation, lixiviation, boiling or any one or more of these processes ; and also the separation of salt from any substance which is impregnated with it, or with which it is mixed, or in which it is held in solution.

The words 'Contraband Salt' mean salt manufactured without license and salt imported from foreign territory or removed from any salt-works in contravention of this Regulation or of any Rules made hereunder.

The word 'Salt-work' includes all places used or intended to be used for the manufacture of salt, and all houses, buildings, embankments, reservoirs, condensing and evaporating pans and waste places situated within the limits thereof ; all drying grounds, platforms, places, buildings and premises at or in which salt is stored or which are intended for the storage of salt ; and all lands on which salt is spontaneously produced.

4. No person shall manufacture salt in any part of Our territories, without a license granted by Our Dewan or by any officer who may be authorised by him to grant such license and except in such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time.

Provided that the Ullams or salt pans in existence at the date on which this Regulation comes into force shall, until altered by Our Dewan, be deemed to be authorised places of manufacture under this Regulation, and every person who is registered as a manufacturer of salt in such Ullams on such date shall be deemed to be duly licensed to manufacture salt under this Regulation until a license shall be issued to him in due course.

5. No salt shall be removed from any salt-work except on account of Our Government or in such manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time.

6. Importation into and exportation from Our territories of salt, whether by sea or land, is forbidden except by such routes as may be prescribed and under such Rules as may be passed by Our Dewan from time to time.

7. Any person

(*a*) who manufactures, imports, exports or removes from any salt-work any salt in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation or of any of the Rules made thereunder ; or

(*b*) who purchases, obtains, possesses or sells contraband salt knowing or having reason to believe the same to be contraband ; or

(c) who is guilty of any act or omission in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation or of any Rule made or license granted under this Regulation; or

(d) who attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the above acts;

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished for every such offence with imprisonment of either description as defined in the Indian Penal Code not exceeding three months or with fine not exceeding 500 Rs., or with both; and when a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six weeks, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

8. When any person accused of an offence relating to salt is convicted, the court trying the case shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of all salt in respect of which the offence has been committed as well as all the vessels, packages and coverings in which such salt is contained and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

When any such person is discharged or acquitted, but the court trying the case considers that any articles seized and produced before it ought to be confiscated, it shall cause such articles to be detained pending the orders of the Salt Peishcar who shall have power to adjudge the confiscation thereof.

When any offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Salt Peishcar shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of any articles which would have been liable to confiscation if the offender had been found and convicted.

The adjudication of confiscation by the Salt Peishcar shall be made under such rules and subject to such conditions as Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by notification in the Gazette, prescribe.

9. All Magistrates are authorized to issue warrants for the arrest of any person whom they have reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to salt or for the search of any house, building, vessel or place within their respective jurisdictions in which there is reason to believe that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, kept or concealed. The issue and execution of warrants under this section shall be governed by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the time being in force.

Provided that the Magistrate shall, before issuing his warrant, record in writing under his signature his reasons for so doing; and such warrant shall be directed to an officer of Police not below the rank of a Head Constable.

10. Any Police officer superior in rank to a constable or any officer of any of the departments of Customs, Salt or Land Revenue who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit any salt which he has reason to believe to be contraband and may arrest any person who in his view commits an offence against this Regulation.

11. Every person arrested and thing seized under the last section shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station; and such officer shall, with all reasonable despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

12. Any person who vexatiously and without reasonable ground seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing contra-

band salt or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

13. All officers of the Salt, Land Revenue, Customs and Police Departments shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation; and all land-holders, tenants and cultivators of land on which there shall be any manufacture of contraband salt shall, with all reasonable despatch after the existence of such manufacture shall have come to their knowledge, give information of the same to the nearest Magistrate or officer of the Salt Department or at the nearest Police Station.

14. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time make Rules for regulating

(*a*) the grant of licenses and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein;

(*b*) the manufacture, dryage, storage, sale and removal of salt in and from salt-works and the export or import of salt by sea or land;

(*c*) the manufacture of saltpetre and other saline substances and the refinement of saltpetre;

(*d*) the issue of salt for fish-curing or other special purposes or on special conditions;

(*e*) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation; and

(*f*) generally for carrying out the provisions herein contained.

All such Rules shall, three months after their publication in the Government Gazette, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VIII OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Tobacco passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 11th July 1888 corresponding with the 29th Mithunom 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Tobacco; It is enacted as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Tobacco Smuggling Regulation of 1063" and it shall come into force on the 24th day of July 1888 corresponding with 10th Audy 1063.

2. Section 38, Regulation VI of 1010 and Regulation VII of 1010 are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to Tobacco.

3. The word "Tobacco" shall include also snuff and cigars.

4. Whoever imports or brings into Our Territories tobacco either manufactured or unmanufactured, shall conform to the Rules and be liable to pay the customs duty on the same now in force in Our Territories or which may hereafter be prescribed by rules issued with Our sanction and published in Our Government Gazette.

5. Our Dewan may also from time to time, by notification in Our Government Gazette, prescribe the routes by which tobacco shall be imported, and may further regulate the mode and place of levying the duty.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation, shall wilfully import into Our Territories tobacco without

paying the prescribed duty to the officer appointed in that behalf and conforming to the bonded rules now in force or hereafter to be brought into force regarding the same, or

who shall wilfully import or bring such articles by any route or at any port not legally sanctioned for that purpose, or

who shall wilfully attempt to commit any of the above acts, or

who shall aid any person in such commission or attempt, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 3 months, or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred or with both. On second conviction he shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 6 months in addition to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Explanation. It shall be presumed that the act was wilful until the person charged proves the contrary.

7. Whoever in order to the committing of any of the offences under section 6 is armed with fire-arms or other offensive weapons, or whether so armed or not is disguised in any way, or being so armed or disguised is found within Our Territories with any tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

8. In any case in which an offence under this Regulation has been committed—

(a) the tobacco in respect of which such offence has been committed; and

(b) the vessels, packages and coverings in which such tobacco is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such tobacco may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it

shall be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any tobacco is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the tobacco is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

When an offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found or when tobacco not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into by the Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, who may order such confiscation.

10. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time by notification in the Gazette make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudalpere or Constable, who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit any tobacco which he has reason to believe to have been brought into Travancore without paying the duty, tax or toll leviable on the same, and may arrest any person who may be in possession of tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid.

12. Any officer of any of the said Departments who vexatiously and unnecessarily (1) seizes any tobacco or (2) arrests any person

under the power given in the preceding section shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees and, in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

13. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Government in this behalf or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence under this Regulation, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building, vessel or place, in which he has reason to believe that tobacco, liable to confiscation, is kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the tims being in force in Travancore.

14. Every person arrested and all tobacco seized under section 11 shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest or seizure and every person arrested and tobacco seized under section 13 shall be produced without delay before the Magistrate or officer who issued the warrant.

15. All fines imposed under this Regulation, shall be recovered in the same manner as fines imposed under the Penal Code are recovered.

16. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Regulation, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1064.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 25th July 1889 corresponding with the 11th Karkadagum 1064.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better management of Our Anchal Service, for the regulation of the duties of postage and for the punishment of offences against Our Anchal Service, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Commencement-Short title.

1. This Regulation shall come into force on the passing thereof and shall be called the 'Travancore Anchal Regulation.'

Interpretation.

2. In this Regulation

"Article."

(a) The term "Article" means a letter, card, newspaper, parcel, book or pattern packet.

"Mail."

(b) The term "Mail" shall include any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of this Regulation, as well as any bag or other receptacle or any boat, carriage, animal, messenger or other person employed or used by the Anchal office for the conveyance or safe custody of the mails.

"Imprisonment."

(c) The term "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Penal Code.

"Anchal Stamp."

(d) The term "Anchal Stamp" shall include Anchal cards and embossed envelopes.

3. Wheresoever within Our Territories Anchal communication has been or shall be established by Our Government, there shall be no other organized system for conveying letters from one place to another or for any services incidental thereto. Provided that this prohibition does not apply to letters carried by the British Post under such arrangement as has been or may be made by Our Government from time to time.

Exclusive privilege of carrying letters in an organized manner vested in Government.

4. Postage on articles carried by the Anchal shall be charged at such rates as have been fixed or may hereafter be fixed by Our Government and published in the Gazette from time to time.

Postage rates to be fixed by Government.

5. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating (1) the kind or description of things which may or may not be sent by Anchal; (2) the time at which and the manner in which postage on letters or other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid; (3) the registration of letters or other articles sent by Anchal; (4) the re-delivery to the senders, of letters or other articles delivered into any Anchal office; (5) the disposal of letters or other articles sent by Anchal and which may be left unclaimed or refused or which may be reasonably suspected to contain contraband articles or any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation; (6) the manner of franking and certifying letters and other articles sent on Sircar Service; (7) the size, weight and the mode of packing of packets and parcels sent by Anchal; (8) rewards to be made to informers; and (9) generally the conduct of the Anchal Service and all matters relating to the posting, conveying and delivering of letters and other articles by Anchal and which have not been specially provided for in this Regulation.

Power to Government to make rules.

All such rules shall, one month after their publication in the Government Gazette, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation.

Rules to have the force of law a month after publication.

Provided that such Rules as are in force on the passing of this Regulation shall be considered as passed under this section.

Proviso.

6. Every person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Government, wilfully certifies by writing on any official or other letter or other article delivered at any Anchal office for conveyance, that which is not true in respect of such letter or other article or in respect of the whole of its contents, or knowingly sends or delivers or attempts to send or deliver for conveyance by Anchal any letter or other article with any such false certificate thereon and every person who knowingly sends or permits to be sent by Anchal under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

Making false certificate to defraud Government.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of Our Government, to detain, except for a non-bailable offence, an Anchal messenger whilst carrying the mails or to detain any animal, carriage or boat upon or in which

Punishment for detaining mails or opening mail bags.

the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag in transit from one Anchal office to another and every person who commits any of the above mentioned offences shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Punishment for sending dangerous substances by Anchal.

8. Any person who knowingly sends or attempts to send by Anchal any explosive or other dangerous material or substance shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 200 Rs.

Punishment for retaining letters &c. delivered by mistake.

9. Every person who fraudulently retains or wilfully opens, secretes, or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or, being required to deliver up by an officer of the Anchal service, neglects or refuses to deliver up an Anchal letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by Anchal, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for offences against section 3.

10. Every person who sends, carries, receives, tenders, delivers or collects a letter or letters contrary to the provisions of section 3 of this Regulation, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with fine not exceeding 500 Rs. or with both.

Punishment for misconduct on the part of persons employed to carry mails or deliver letters.

11. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag or any letter or other article, sent by Anchal, who is guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, letter or other article, is endangered, or who loiters or makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, letter or other article or who does not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs.

Punishment for stealing, &c. or opening letters, &c. by persons employed in the Anchal department.

12. Whoever, being in the employ of Our Government in the Anchal Department, steals, fraudulently misappropriates or wilfully secretes, destroys, or throws away any letter or other article sent by Anchal, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or mutilates or breaks open any such letter or other article, or mail bag, with the intention of appropriating anything therein contained, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for fraudulently altering marks on letters, &c. by persons employed in the Anchal department.

13. Whoever, being in such employ, fraudulently puts a wrong mark on any letter or other article, or fraudulently alters, removes, or causes to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article, or fraudulently uses upon any letter or other article, any stamp which has been removed from any other letter or other article, or, being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, knowingly demands or receives any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

14. Whoever, being in such employ, and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document does, with a fradulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for incorrectly preparing or altering or secreting documents by persons employed in the Anchal department.

15. Whoever, being in such employ, sends by Anchal or puts into any mail bag any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Regulation intending thereby to defraud Our Government of the postage on such letter or other article shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for sending letters on which postage has not been paid or charged, by persons employed in the Anchal department.

16. Any person appointed by Our Government to sell Anchal stamps, who refuses or unnecessarily delays without reasonable excuse to furnish stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same and tendering in current coins the full value thereof (such person having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required) shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Punishment for refusing to supply stamps.

17. Any such person who takes from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamps sold, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall also be liable to refund to the purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, such amount being recoverable in the same manner as any fine under this Regulation.

Punishment for selling stamps for price higher than value denoted.

18. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Penal Code, or, being employed in Our Anchal service, conceals any offence made punishable by this Regulation, shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Punishment for abetting or concealing offences.

19. Our Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Anchal office for conveyance, and no person employed by Our Government shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fradulently.

Government and their servants not liable for loss or damage.

SIGN MANUAL.

Passed by the Legislative Council on the 8th June 1889. / 27th Edavom 1064.

Certified that the above received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 25th July 1889. / 11th Karkadagom 1064.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

REGULATION I OF 1065.

A Regulation to revise and amend the law constituting the High Court passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 24th December 1889 corresponding with the 11th Dhanoo 1065 under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Our High Court, it is hereby enacted as follows :—

PART I.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be cited as the "Travancore High Court Regulation of 1065" and it shall come into force on the 1st day of Magarom 1065.

Enactments repealed.

2. Regulations II of 1057 and II of 1061 are hereby repealed; but the appeals and applications pending before the Royal Court of Final Appeal on the date this Regulation comes into force and those which may be preferred from decrees or orders of the High Court passed before that date and which are appealable to Us under Regulation II of 1057 shall be disposed of in the manner provided in part III of that Regulation, except that the records connected with them need not be translated or printed.

PART II.

The number of Judges. Pundit.

3. The High Court shall ordinarily consist of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; and a Pundit may, as at present, be attached to it. But one or two additional Puisne Judges may be appointed for the purposes of Part III of this Regulation as occasion may require. The appointments made under Regulation II of 1057 shall be considered as made under this Regulation.

Declaration to be made by a Judge on appointment.

4. The Chief Justice and every Judge who shall from time to time be appointed to the High Court, whether permanently or temporarily, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, shall make and subscribe the following declaration before any one of the Judges of the High Court.

"I *A, B.* appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court, Travancore, do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office, to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment."

Seal.

5. The High Court shall have and use as occasion may require, a seal bearing the device of Our Royal Arms with a label surrounding the same with this inscription "The seal of the High Court of Travancore." The seal shall be in the custody of the Chief Justice.

Powers.

6. The High Court shall exercise all the powers vested in it by this and any other Regulation now in force and also the powers vested in the late Sadr Court by Regulations not repealed.

Powers of the High Court to admit Vakils and Advocates and to make rules for their admission.

7. The High Court is empowered to approve, admit and enrol such and so many Advocates and Vakils as the said Court shall deem proper and to make rules, subject to the approval of Our Government, for the qualification and admission of suitable persons as Advocates or Vakils in the several grades of Courts; and is also em-

powered to remove or to suspend from practice, on reasonable cause, any of the said Advocates or Vakils.

Saving of the existing rules.

8. The existing rules shall continue in force until they are cancelled.

Powers of a single Judge.

9. A single Judge of the High Court is invested with the following powers :—

(1) To call for information from the Lower Courts regarding cases on their files with a view to superintend their working and to correct errors of law or practice.

(2) To revise calendars and other returns in Criminal Cases.

(3) To examine the returns submitted by the Civil Courts.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for such Judge to refer any question of law for the decision of a full bench of three Judges.

A single Judge to dispose of regular appeals from Zillah Courts in suits appealable under Part III.

10. In all suits appealable to Us under Part III of this Regulation a single Judge of the High Court shall hear and determine all regular appeals from the decrees or orders of the Zillah Courts, where such appeals are allowed by law.

Inspection by Judges.

11. It shall be competent to such Judge or Judges of the High Court as We shall from time to time nominate for the purpose, to visit the Courts subordinate to the High Court, to correct errors of procedure and practice, to bring to the notice of Our Government, through the High Court, the requirements of the different Courts in respect of buildings, jails, furniture, and custody and arrangement of records and generally to examine and report on the working of the lower Courts.

Powers of Chief Justice.

12. The conduct of business in the High Court shall be regulated by the Chief Justice. In his absence, his duties shall devolve on the Senior Puisne Judge present.

Powers of Division Bench of 2 Judges.

13. A Division bench consisting of 2 Judges of the High Court is empowered

(1) to hear and determine all appeals, Civil and Criminal preferred from the decrees, orders, or sentences of the Zillah and Sessions Courts, where the same are allowed by law : except the appeals provided for in section 10.

(2) to transfer Civil or Criminal cases from one Court to another

(3) to dispose of references in non-appealable cases and

(4) to pass orders on references made by Sessions Judges and Magistrates and in cases called up by the High Court on its own motion for a revision of any sentence or order passed by a Criminal Court under the Code of Criminal Procedure ; and

(5) to pass orders on all petitions and applications, Civil or Criminal, not falling under any of the preceding clauses.

Provided that during the annual recess of the High Court, a single Judge of that Court, acting as vacation Judge, shall have power to dispose of applications for staying execution of decrees of Civil Courts and to suspend sentences of Criminal Courts both in appeal and in the exercise of the High Court's power of revision.

Civil and Criminal cases.

14. In any case, Civil or Criminal, if the two Judges forming a Division bench agree as to the order or sentence to be passed, their decision shall be final.

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But if they disagree, they shall refer the matter to another Judge and the decision of the majority shall prevail and be final.

Provided that if in a Criminal case the sentence or order passed be one of death or imprisonment for life, it shall be subject to Our confirmation.

Provided also that in any case Civil or Criminal of a special or novel character or involving an important point of law, the Judges of a Division bench may refer the case to a full bench of three Judges. The decision of the full bench, or, in case of difference of opinion the decision of the majority, shall prevail and be final.

Rules and Circulars to be signed by not less than 3 Judges.

15. All general rules and circular orders issuing from the High Court shall be signed by not less than three Judges.

PART III.

Appeal to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Value of subject matter.

16. An appeal shall lie to Us from the judgments, decrees or orders of the High Court in all cases in which the amount or value of the suit in the first instance is not less than 2,500 Rs and the amount or value of the matter on appeal to Us is not less than that sum or in which the judgment, decree or order involves some claim or question to or respecting property of like amount or value.

"Orders" defined.

The orders referred to in this section are orders passed by the High Court either in the first instance or on appeal from the orders of the Zillah Court, in cases appealable to Us under the first part of this section: Provided that a first or second appeal, as the case may be, is allowed on such orders under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force.

Judicial Committee.

17. For the purpose of hearing such appeal, three Judges of the High Court other than the Judge from whose judgment, decree or order the appeal is preferred shall form a Judicial Committee.

Seal of the Judicial Committee.

18. The said Judicial Committee shall have and use a seal bearing the device of the Royal Arms of Travancore with a label surrounding the same with the inscription "The seal of the Royal Court of Final Appeal, Travancore."

Petition of appeal to Judicial Committee.

19. Whoever desires to appeal to Us under section 16 of this Regulation shall apply by petition to the Judicial Committee.

Time for application.

20. Such applications shall be made within 60 days from the date of the judgment, decree or order of the High Court. But if that period expires when the Court is closed, the application shall be made on the day that the Court re-opens.

Fee on petition.

21. The fee payable on such petition shall be that prescribed for Memoranda of appeals under Regulation I of 1062 or such other enactment as may hereafter be passed for the regulation of Court fees, the provisions of which Regulation shall apply to proceedings before the Judicial Committee.

Security required.

22. When the application referred to in section 19 is received, the appellant shall within 90 days from the date of the judgment, decree or order complained of, or within 45 days from the admission of the application, whichever is the later date, give security for the costs of the respondent.

Admission of appeal and procedure thereon.

23. When such deposit is made, the Judicial Committee shall

(a) declare the appeal admitted

(b) give notice thereof to the respondent, and

(c) fix a day for the hearing of the appeal.

Proceedings pending appeal.

24. Notwithstanding the admission of any appeal to Us, the decree or order appealed against shall be unconditionally enforced unless the Judicial Committee otherwise directs.

But the Committee may, if it thinks fit, on any special cause shown by any party interested in the suit or otherwise appearing to the Committee,

(a) impound any movable property in dispute or any part thereof, or

(b) allow the decree or order appealed against to be enforced, taking such security from the respondent as the Committee thinks fit for the due performance of any order which shall be made by the Committee on the appeal, or

(c) stay the execution of the decree or order appealed against, taking such security from the appellant, as the Court thinks fit, for the due performance of the decree appealed against or of any order made under the appeal, or

(d) place any party seeking the assistance of the Court under such conditions or give such other directions respecting the subject matter of the appeal as it thinks fit.

Explanation. For the purposes of sections 22, 23 and 24 the term "Judicial Committee" shall mean all or such of the members thereof as are present.

Register of appeals.

25. All appeals to Us shall be entered in a Register to be kept for that purpose and shall be numbered consecutively.

Procedure.

26. In the disposal of appeals before them, the Judicial Committee shall be guided as to procedure (as far as may be) by the provisions of the law for the time being as to appeals in the High Court.

Judgment and decree.

27. When the appeal has been heard by the Judicial Committee, they shall record their judgment and draw up a decree or order accordingly, as the case may be, if the Judges are unanimous, or according to the opinion of the majority if they are divided in opinion.

Submission for confirmation.

Declaration of the judgment and decree.

28. Such judgment and decree or order together with the record of the case shall be forwarded to the Dewan who shall submit them to Us in order that the decree or order may be confirmed under Our Sign Manual. The judgment with the decree or order so confirmed shall be duly declared by the Judicial Committee and transmitted to the High Court.

Petition to enforce order.

29. Whoever desires to enforce or obtain execution of any decree or order passed on appeal to Us shall apply to the High Court by petition accompanied by a certified copy of the decree or order made in such appeal and sought to be enforced.

Procedure to enforce order.

30. The High Court shall transmit the decree or order passed in appeal to the court which passed the first decree or order appealed from, and shall give such directions as may be required for the

enforcement or execution of the same, and the court to which the said decree or order is so transmitted shall enforce and execute it accordingly in the manner and according to the rules applicable to the execution of its original decrees or orders.

Appeal against order relating to execution.

31. The orders made by the court which enforces or executes Our decree or order relating to such enforcement or execution, shall be appealable in the same manner, and subject to the same rules as the orders of such court relating to the enforcement and execution of its own decree or order.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council passed under section 7 of Regulation II of 1063.

MEETINGS.

1. The President may adjourn without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business of the Council whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day or to any part of the same day.

2. Notice of all meetings and adjournments shall be given to each member of the Council by the Secretary.

3. Any business not disposed of at the time of any adjournment shall, on the next meeting of the Council, take priority of all other business whatever at such next meeting, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Dewan.

4. If at the time appointed for the holding of any meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting there be not present the quorum required by section 5 of Regulation II of 1063, then the members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind, adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan. In such case an entry shall be made in the journal of the Council, by the Secretary to the Council, of the hour at which the adjournment may have taken place and of the names of the members present.

5. Every question before the Council shall be decided by the majority of votes.

DISCUSSIONS.

6. The President shall regulate the course of business at each meeting of the Council, shall preserve order and regularity in the proceedings of the Council and shall decide all disputed points of order without debate.

7. Any member may notice a violation of order by drawing the President's attention to it. When a member is thus addressing the President, any other member who may be then speaking shall cease until the point of order is settled.

8. The decision of the President on a point of order shall be heard in silence and shall be final.

9. If two or more members speak at the same time, the President shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience and such decision shall not be open to question.

10. No member shall be allowed to speak except upon a question before the Council.

PETITIONS.

11. Petitions to the Council must relate to some Bill or other business actually under the consideration of the said Council. Every such petition shall be superscribed "To the Legislative Council" and

shall be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners. It shall be in respectful and temperate language, and shall conclude with a distinct prayer.

12. All petitions as aforesaid shall be transmitted to the Secretary to the Council.

13. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be framed in conformity with Rule No. 11, he shall bring the petition under the consideration of the Council; whereupon such petition shall be deemed to have been received by the Council.

14. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be not framed in conformity with Rule 11, or if he have reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and shall report the fact to the Council; in which case the petition shall be rejected by the Council and the reason of such rejection shall be communicated, and the petition returned, to the petitioner or petitioners.

15. Any member may make a motion upon any petition received and not rejected as aforesaid. If no motion be made upon such a petition, a note of the fact shall be made by the Secretary on the petition, and it shall be deposited amongst the records of the Council.

16. If a Bill be pending peculiarly affecting private interests, and any person whose interests are so affected apply by petition to be heard by himself or his counsel upon the subject of the Bill, an order may be made upon the motion of a member allowing the petitioner to be so heard at a stated time, provided the petition be received by the Secretary to the Council before the matter to which the petition relates has been finally disposed of by the Council.

17. In no other case or manner shall any stranger be heard by himself or his counsel. If the petitioner or his counsel do not appear at such stated time such leave shall lapse.

18. Any member may move that the hearing of any petitioner or of his counsel shall cease if such petitioner or his counsel be unduly prolix or irrelevant.

BILLS.

19. Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Regulation provided that three days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary. If the motion be carried in the affirmative, the member shall send the Bill to the Secretary with a full statement of objects and reasons and any other papers which he may consider necessary.

20. The Secretary will furnish each member with a copy of the Bill and of the statement of objects and reasons.

21. On the day fixed for the introduction of a Bill or on any subsequent day, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed. If the question be resolved in the affirmative, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee for report, and together with the statement of objects and reasons shall be published in the Official Gazette.

22. The publication of a Bill may be suspended until it has been considered by the Select Committee and reported to the Council, if the Council at the time of referring it to the Select Committee shall so order.

23. A Bill may be sent to the Secretary when the Council is not in session and the Dewan may order the publication together with the statement of objects and reasons which accompanies it. In that case

it shall not be necessary to move for leave to bring in the Bill, and if the Bill be afterwards introduced it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

24. When such period has elapsed from the publication of a Bill as the Council may have ordered, the Select Committee shall make a report thereon.

25. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and may report on Bills or on other matters referred for their consideration although the Council is not in session.

26. The Secretary shall send copies of reports of Select Committees for the use of each member whether the Council be in session at the time or not. The report and the Bill or any sections thereof, if altered, shall at the same time be published in the Official Gazette.

27. The Report of the Select Committee shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be, but not until a week after the report has been furnished to the members.

28. Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the principle or substance of a Bill as settled by a select Committee shall send the amendment to the Secretary at least five days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. The Secretary shall send a copy of such amendment for the information of each member.

29. If any amendment be proposed of which notice has not been given, the President shall decide whether such amendment shall be considered by the Council at the meeting at which it is proposed or be deferred to the next following meeting.

30. Amendments shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

31. If no amendment be made by the Council in a Bill as settled by the Select Committee, the Bill may at once be passed and submitted to His Highness the Maha Rajah for His Highness' assent. If any amendment be made, the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting but shall be brought forward again to a future meeting and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

32. When it may not be deemed necessary to refer a Bill to a select Committee under rule 21, a day shall be fixed for its consideration by the full Council provided that a reasonable period shall always intervene between the introduction of a Bill and its consideration by the whole Council.

33. After the passing of a Bill, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

34. Each Bill as finally settled by the Council shall be signed by the President and forwarded by the Secretary to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

35. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing on the face of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

36. It shall not be competent to any member of the Council to make any motion upon or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council the exercise by His Highness' prerogative of disallowing a Bill by withholding His Highness' assent from it.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

37. After the President shall have taken the chair, petitions and other communications received by the Secretary shall be reported and notices of Bills given by members intending to introduce them. The

Council shall then proceed to the disposal of the business left unfinished at the last meeting unless otherwise specially determined by the President.

38. Strangers may be admitted into the Council chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President. Application for orders of admission should be made to the Secretary.

39. The President on the motion of any member may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL.

40. A Secretary shall be appointed to the Council by the Government, whose duties shall be

(1) To take charge of all the records of the Council.

(2) To keep the books of the Council.

(3) To keep a minute book in which he shall enter at the time all the proceedings of the Council in the order in which they occur and the names of the members present thereat.

(4) To assist the Council in framing Bills.

(5) To carry on all correspondence relating to the Council.

41. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Council after the passing of a Bill to revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

42. A journal shall be kept in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered. The journal shall be submitted after each meeting to the President thereof for his confirmation and signature, and when so signed shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council. The Proceedings of each meeting of the Council shall be published in the next official Gazette after such meeting or as soon afterwards as can conveniently be arranged.

43. A register shall be kept of all petitions received by the Council in which shall be entered the date of receipt by the Secretary, a general designation of the petitioners, the object of the petitions, the manner in which it has been disposed of and the date of disposal.

44. A Register of all letters received and despatched shall be kept.

45. The Presdent for sufficient reasons may suspend any of the foregoing rules.

T. RAMA ROW.
Dewan,

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances for officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsiffs, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsiffs, the leave taken without previous reference to the High Court under this para, shall not exceed 5 days at a time, and intimation of the fact shall be given to the High Court immediately on the officer's return to duty from casual leave.

2. Judges or their subordinates who, with the previous sanction of superior authority, remain on duty at their stations during the annual recess of the Courts, shall be entitled to privilege leave (leave with full pay) for such period of the vacation as they have been on duty at the station. This may be allowed to accumulate but not to more than

three months. The whole or any part of such leave may be granted subject to the exigencies of the public service, when the officer seeking it has not for six months peviously been absent on privilege leave.

The High Court will report to Government from time to time the names of the Judges remaining on duty at their stations during the vacation. No more than one Judge shall so remain on duty at a time.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of six years, shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave, during the whole service of an officer, shall not exceed one year.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon or Apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding three years at a time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 18 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half, and during the remaining 18 months to one-fourth, of his substantive pay.

5. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another, without the special sanction of Government, except in case of sickness.

6. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

7. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year during the whole period of their service.

8. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed, without loss of pay, joining time as follows:—

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day.

Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

9. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without the special order of Government.

10. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance, and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be entitled to privilege leave, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than six months' sick leave with allowances.

12. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided that the High Court may, under these rules, grant leave to District Munsiffs and Judicial ministerial servants whose salary exceeds Rs 30 per mensem, for a term not exceeding one month, and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

13. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant, shall be made, which shall subject the Government to *additional expense.*

14. The person appointed to act, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he holds no permanent appointment, he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

15. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent, under rule 12, to grant the leave. It must state, with full particulars, the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave, and the reasons for applying for the same.

16. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules for the reciprocal service of Processes between British India and Travancore, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the $\frac{\textit{11th January 1890.}}{\textit{29th Dhanu 1065.}}$

1. His Highness the Maha Rajah having been pleased to sanction the reciprocal service of Processes proposed by the Government of India, it is hereby ordererd that all Processes received from the Civil Courts in British India for service in Travancore, shall be served by the Courts in this State *free of charge.*

2. All Processes received from the Civil Courts aforesaid shall be served in Travancore by the Zillah Courts within whose local jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed reside, as if such Processes had been originally issued by those Courts.

3. When the Process received for service within Travancore is in a language, other than English, Malayalam or Tamil, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English or Malayalam translation of the same.

4. The Courts of Travancore receiving Processes for service from the Civil Courts in British India, shall accept the certificate endorsed on the Process by the Court issuing the same as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid, and shall deliver such Process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the Process to the Court by which such Process was transmitted with a return in the form appended and with the endorsement of the Process-server showing in what manner service has been effected, and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the Process-server.

5. The return &c. referred to in Rule 4 shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the Process by British Post "*Service Bearing,*" and the covers shall be franked by the Zillah Judge, or the Registrar of the High Court, as the case may be.

6. The Courts in Travancore shall send their Processes for service in British India to the District Court within whose local jurisdiction the person to whom the Process is addressed resides and no remittance on account of Process-service-fees need accompany such Processes; but a note shall be entered on it that the necessary fee has been levied and attested by the signature of the Presiding Judge and in the High Court, by the Regtstrar.

Processes intended for service within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the Processes are to be served.

7. The Processes of the Travancore Courts for service in Malabar may be drawn up in Malayalam and those for service in the Tamil Districts, such as, Tinnevelly, Madura &c. in *pure Tamil characters.* Processes for service in other Districts shall invariably be accompanied by English translations.

8. Munsiffs' Courts issuing Processes for service in British India shall forward them for service through the Zillah Court within whose jurisdiction they are.

9. The practice of sending Processes to the parties direct by post shall be discontinued.

10. On Processes to be forwarded to British India for service, the Process-fees prescribed by the Rules now in force for Processes to be served within Travancore shall alone be levied.

11. When the Process issued for service in British India is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowance he is entitled to under the Rules should be remitted with the Process either in Postage Stamps, Currency Notes or by Money Order.

12. Travancore Processes forwarded for service in British India shall always be sent "*Post paid.*" All expenses in the way of postage, payment of bearing charges &c. incurred in connection with service of Processes shall be met from the collections of the Court and debited to the Process Service Fund.

K. Krishnaswamy Row, Chief Justice.
W. E. Ormsby,
T. Kunhi Raman Nair,
A. Sitaram Iyer,
A. Govinda Pillay, } Judges.

Form

In the Court of at
Civil Suit No. of 18
The day of 18
A. B. of
against
C. D. of

Read proceeding from the
forwarding
for service on
in
Civil No. of that
Court.

Read Nazir's endosement on the back of the Process stating that the
and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the (oath or) affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding

Seal.

Judge.

Petition rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 26th May 1887. / 14th Edavom 1062.

1. All complaints on Revenue matters should be preferred by means of written petitions and should be presented to the officer having power to dispose of them in the first instance.

If any petition thus addressed refers to a matter which the receiving officer is not competent to dispose of, he shall refer the petitioner by endorsement to the proper officer.

2. All Revenue officers should set apart portions of certain days (not less than 3) in each week for personal communication with ryots having complaints to prefer and for the disposal of such complaints.

3. (a) If the petition should set forth matters admitting of immediate disposal, the officer receiving it should dispose of it forthwith, making a note of his order;

(b) If a reference to the records of the office is necessary for the disposal of a petition, it should as a rule be disposed of within 3 days from the date of its receipt, and

(c) If a reference to a subordinate office is necessary for local enquiry, it shall be despatched to such office not later than the day following that on which the petition is received with clear instructions to furnish the required information which should be specified. Great care should be taken that no unnecessary references are made under this rule.

4. The officer to whom the petition is referred for enquiry under clause (c) of rule 3 should without avoidable delay make the necessary enquiry and furnish the required report. The report should be complete as far as possible, so that no further reference may be necessary on the part of the referring officer. Immediately on receipt of such report the officer to whom the petition is addressed should dispose of the petition.

5. In the case of every such disposal a written order should be placed on record stating the grounds of the decision and a copy of such order shall be endorsed on the petition under the seal and signature of the disposing officer or granted separately as soon after the passing of the order as practicable.

6. Every party affected by the order passed shall be entitled on his applying for them to copies of correspondence or other papers on which the officer has based his order—the copies being furnished at the expense of the applicant.

Provided however, no copies shall be granted which by any standing orders the officer is precluded from furnishing.

7. All copies under the foregoing rule shall as a rule be granted within 3 days at the latest from the date on which paper and fees have been produced.

Appeals.

8. Any party feeling aggrieved by any order passed as aforesaid shall be at liberty to appeal to the next superior authority, and eventually to the Government.

9. No appellate authority shall receive on appeal a petition on any matter unless it is accompanied by the endorsement of the officer below or an authenticated copy of his order or unless it shall be satisfactorily proved that such officer has refused to give an endorsement or a copy of his order.

10. Appeal petitions should as far as possible set forth the grounds on which they are preferred, and should be accompanied by any

documents which the appellant may wish to produce in support of his case.

11. If a reference is found necessary to the officer who decided in the first instance before the appeal can be disposed of, the petition shall be despatched to such officer for report or explanation as the case may be and such report or explanation shall be submitted within 5 days as a rule from the date of the receipt of the requsition to report. A longer time will be necessary when the reference involves the summoning and examination of individuals and the recording of evidence or reference to a local official and these grounds shall be stated in explanation of any delay which may occur beyond the prescribed time in replying to the requisition.

12. All petitions referred by the appellate authority should be returned along with the report or reply.

13. When petitions are referred by a superior to a subordinate officer simply for consideration or disposal and not for report, the latter should still give the petitioner an endorsement embodying his order on it, so that the superior authority may be able without further reference to dispose of the petition in the event of the petitioner appealing to him.

14. When an appeal has been once disposed of, no second petition on the same subject will be received unless it sets forth some new or important matter.

15. Petitions will not be received regarding any matter which forms the subject of judicial proceedings in a Court or which falls within the jurisdiction of the Courts, or is an appeal from the final decision of a court of law whether Civil or Criminal relating to the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, in cases in which another mode of obtaining redress is open to the complainant under the Regulations.

16. Government will receive petitions only from Principals; addresses running in the name of a Vakil or agent will receive no attention unless accompanied by due powers of attorney.

17. Anonymous petitions will as a rule not be noticed.

Miscellaneous.

18. All petitions should have the seal or the initials of the receiving officer and the dates of receipt and disposal marked on them by the officers receiving them. Where a petitioner is referred by endorsement to an officer, the dates of the receipt and re-transmission of the endorsement should likewise be noted.

19. A register in the form annexed should be kept in every office of petitions received showing the date of receipt and disposal, an abstract of its contents, and a transcript of the order passed on it. Serial numbers should be given to the petitions in the order of the dates of receipt.

20. If a complainant happens to be present when his petition is disposed of, a copy of the order should be handed to him forthwith. In all other cases the order or copy will be sent to the petitioner "Unjell Bearing" with the words "Endorsement on petition" written on the cover.

21. Superior officers, when out on circuit in the districts, should see that these rules are acted upon by their subordinate officers and should in particular examine the petition Register and the file of undisposed petitions and notice any neglect or unnecessary delay in keeping the former or in disposing of the latter.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Register of petitions kept in *Office for the year.*

Serial No.	Name of Petitioner.	Date of Petition.		Date of its receipt.		Abstract of Petition.	Date of Order.	Transcript of order.	Remarks.
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.				

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances to Officers in the Travancore Government service sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\textit{18th June 1887.}}{\textit{5th Mithunom 1062.}}$

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Heads of Departments, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Casual leave.

Provided that in the case of the Head of a Department, the leave taken under this para without previous reference to the Dewan shall not exceed 5 days at a time:

Provided also that he shall not leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of the Dewan. If the officer goes out of his station or jurisdiction a report shall be made to the Dewan immediately on his return to duty.

2. An officer may be allowed privilege leave i. e. leave with full pay at the rate of one month for every eleven months' continuous service. Leave under this rule accumulates but not to more than three months. When privilege leave due is taken in instalments, no second instalment will be granted before six months have elapsed from the date of the expiry of the instalment last taken.

Privilege leave.

Privilege leave under this rule is not admissible to officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of 6 years shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantative pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave during the whole service of an officer shall not exceed one year.

Leave on private affairs.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon or Apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding 3 years in all but not for more than 2 years at one time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 12 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half and during the remaining 12 months to one-fourth of his substantive pay.

Sick leave

5. Furlough to Europe may be granted, as follows, to officers not holding their appointments under a special covenant and who have not had leave on private affairs ;

Furlough to uncovenanted officers.

after ten years' service, one year or any less period ; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years one year or any less period ; or after eighteen years' service, two years or any less period ; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years one year or any less period.

Provided that not more than three years in all may be granted.

An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave each time on full pay.

An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average salary during the past 3 years.

6. To any officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before he is eligible for promotion &c., examination leave may be granted for the number of days actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. During this absence which is expected to be short, no deduction will be made in the officer's salary unless such deduction is deemed necessary for making arrangements for the conduct of his duties.

Examination leave.

7. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another without the special sanction of Government except in case of sickness.

Leave not to be taken in continuation without special sanction.

8. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

Leave not to be taken in anticipation of sanction.

9. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of Heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year in the whole period of their service.

Saving of the power of Heads of Departments.

10. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed without loss of pay joining time as follows :

Joining time.

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day. Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

11. An officer who over-stays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without special order of Government.

Provision when an officer over-stays his leave.

12. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

When he is absent without leave.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month or to leave on private affairs, or to furlough, or to more than 6 months' sick leave, with allowances.

Exception in the case of public servants drawing 20 rupees and under.

14. The authority which is competent to fill up the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided the Head of the Department may under these rules grant leave to his subordinates for a term not exceeding one month and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

The authority competent to grant leave.

15. Without the special sanction of Government no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant shall be made which shall subject the Government to *additional expense*.

Special sanction necessary for acting arrangements entailing additional expense.

16. A person appointed to act temporarily in another appointment, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he is not in the service he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

Acting allowance.

Application for leave to be submitted through the immediate superior in the prescribed form.

17. The application for leave should be submitted in duplicate through the immediate superior if any. It should be in the annexed form.

The applicant should sign his name in column 7 and he shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries in the application.

18. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

Applications for privilege leave to be accompanied by certificate from Head of Department.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no leave of absence except leave on medical certificate can be claimed absolutely as of right. Leave of absence of any description whatever except sick leave may at any time be refused or revoked according to the exigencies of the public service.

No leave, except sick leave to be claimed as of right.

Leave to covenanted officers and to those belonging to the Military & Judicial Departments.

20. These rules shall not apply to officers holding their appointments under a special covenant or to the Military and Judicial departments, who are governed by their own rules.

Form of application for leave.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Applicant's name.	Office.	Pay and allowances if any.	Nature and extent of the leave applied for.	Grounds for the application.	Particulars of previous leave taken.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks of the immediate superior through whom the application is transmitted.	Order of the officer competent to grant the leave.

T. RAMA ROW,

DEWAN.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha-Rajah, that Rule I of the Rules to regulate Leave and Leave allowances to officers in the Travancore Government Service dated 18th June 1887 and published on page 595 of the Travancore Government Gazette of the $\frac{\text{12th July 1887}}{\text{29th Auny 1062}}$ is modified as follows:—

1. Casual leave *for not more than five days* at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Heads of Departments who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided that in the case of the Head of a Department, he shall not leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of the Dewan. If the officer goes out of his station or jurisdiction, a report shall be made to the Dewan immediately on his return to duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
13th April 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for the registry of Puthuval lands.

I. The officer deputed to inspect Puthuval lands in connection with their registry shall proceed to the spot in company with a Proverty accountant and Thadasthers and with the necessary accounts, and shall carefully ascertain by an inspection of the locality and with the aid of the accounts, whether the land is an unregistered waste, or Niruthal—(i. e. land originally entered in the Ayacut, but subsequently abandoned.)

2. If the officer is satisfied that the land is unregistered waste and not Niruthal he shall obtain the statements of the Thadasthers, the neighbournig ryots and of any other person not being an applicant for the land and residing at the spot, as to when and by whom the land was first cleared and the person in whose enjoyment it is at the time. The officer shall then determine in whose name the land has to be registered.

3. If the Puthuval land be paddy land it shall be measured by the rod or Dennoo in the usual way and an Oloogoo of the same prepared showing the result of such measurement, its equivalent in square rods calculated at the rate obtaining in the particular locality, the extent and the four boundaries of the land; and it shall be assessed according to the rate of the average assessment on pattom lands in its immediate neighbourhood. If the adjoining lands are all of Otti tenure the full assessment on such lands inclusive of the interest on the Otti amount should be calculated and the average taken to fix the assessment on the Puthuval in question. Where, however, there are no lands adjoining, the Thadasthers shall determine the assessment to be levied. An account shall be prepared showing the assessment charged; and the amount of arrears calculated from the time from which the land is proved on enquiry to have been rendered productive.

4. If the Puthuval land be a garden, it shall be measured in the same manner as before, and an Oloogoo prepared showing its measurement in square rods, the assessment leviable thereon with reference to the rates obtaining in that locality, and if there are any trees bearing fruit, the tree-assessment calculated at the fixed rates. From such

tree-assessment a fourth part should be deducted as Nadavukur, and the resulting amount added to the Payattu Pattom or ground-tax, or the Payattu Pattom alone as the case may be, together with the arrears of assessment due from the time the land become a garden, should be entered in an account known as the "Karampathichakanaku."

5. Arrears of assessment shall not include remissions granted in past years under Royal Proclamation.

6. The Oloogoo prepared as above described shall contain the names of the person in enjoyment of the land, of the Thadasthers, and of any persons residing on, and in the neighbourhood of, the land, and shall be signed by them. Such Oloogoo as well as the Karampathichakanaku or rent-roll shall also be signed by the Proverti Pillai and by the officer conducting the enquiry.

7. Where there are more claimants than one for the land, any documents in the possession of either the Sircar or of any individual may be called for to ascertain by whom the land has been cleared and enjoyed, and any other enquiries may be made serving to establish the identity of such person. All such evidence shall be explained to the adverse party and his statement obtained in answer thereto. Further, when any person is examined, both the contending parties shall be present and shall be required to sign the deposition given by such person.

8. Where any dispute exists that the land applied for as Puthuval is comprised within Devasom or Brahmaswom lands or is included in the limits of Desa olivu, the statement of the Jenmies, of those in actual enjoyment and of any other persons to whom the latter may refer, shall be taken. They shall also be required to produce any documents in their possession. Copies of such documents shall be made and filed with the records. A list shall be prepared from the Ayacut and other records to show under what head, if any, the land has been registered therein, and shall likewise be filed. If the land has not been registered in the Ayacut at all, it should be ascertained whether in that locality there are any Puthuval lands already brought to account, and if there are, under what head they have been registered. A list should then be prepared containing the above information as also a plan showing exactly the relative position of such lands and of the disputed spot. Such list shall also be filed. If the disputed spot is mentioned in the accounts as forming the boundary of any other registered lands, copies of the Oloogoo or field register in so far as it relates to such lands shall be made and likewise filed with the records.

9. All the above enquiries shall be conducted, and the records of the case submitted to the Taluq, by the officer deputed as referred to in para 1. The Tahsildar shall examine such records and if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue a notice inviting any person having any objection to the land being registered to appear and state his objection within 15 days, either before himself or at the Proverthy Cutcherry. Such notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom and copies of the same put up at places resorted to by the public, in front of one of the buildings, if any, situate on the land, or if there is no such building in front of any building situated close by. If within the time fixed in the notice no objection is raised by any person to the registry of the land, the Proverticar shall report the fact to the Tahsildar with a statement to that effect from the ryots residing in the neighbourhood of the land.

10. The Division Peishcar to whom the records will be forwarded shall have the same carefully examined and if satisfied that the prescribed procedure has been correctly followed, and that there can be no objection in having the land registered, shall issue orders in writing for the registry of, and the realisation of the arrears due on such, land, provided that the land is of such description as he is authorized to register under the Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th Edavom 1062.

With regard to such of the lands as he is not empowered to register, he shall forward the records of the case to the Huzur.

11. When the records submitted to the Division Peishcar relate to an application for Puthuval lands to be registered on Nitham i. e. free of tax for a certain number of years, the Peishcar shall issue a notice prescribing a period of 30 days within which any person may offer to take the land on higher pattom or tax or for a lesser period of Nitham, and shall, on the expiry of the time specified in the notice, cause a statement to be made of such notice and the result thereof and shall forward such statement along with the other records to the Huzur.

12. Where it is disputed that lands applied for as Puthuval are not really such, but are only the excess now found in the measurement of registered lands (owing to the original measurement having been inaccurate) it should be ascertained from the accounts whether within the limits of such registered lands there was any unregistered waste; and if from the accounts and by other enquiries it be found that there was such waste ground, the land applied for may be registered as a Puthuval. But should it be found that there was no such waste, the land shall be allowed to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

13. When applications are received for the registry as gardens of wet lands artificially raised from their original level, and for the registry as wet lands of gardens lowered from their level, the necessary enquiries should be made, and if it should be found that a higher pattom is leviable than the Munkarom or Ayacut tax, the matter should be reported to the Huzur with the Peishcar's opinion. If however the Munkarom is not exceeded, an endorsement should be granted to the applicant that the land cannot be registered in his name as applied for.

14. When waste lands not taken up by any person for cultivation are applied for, the persons owning lands or residing in the neighbourhood should be asked if they wish to take them up. If they do, steps should be taken to settle the lands on them. If however they are not and if there are more applicants than one, it should be ascertained who the first applicant is and the lands granted to him.

15. When, subsequent to the registry of a Puthuval garden, trees planted therein begin to bear fruit and the amount by which the assessment on such garden should be enhanced is estimated, the Dewan Peishcar shall, on receipt of the usual statements and accounts, examine them, and, if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue orders for levying the enhanced assessment.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Salt Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\textit{25th August } 1889.}{\textit{11th Chingom } 1065.}$

1. No salt shall be imported into any part of Travancore except on account of Government or with their special sanction.

2. The Dewan may from time to time make such arrangements as he may deem proper for importing salt on account of Government; and no contracter or other person who may be engaged by the Dewan for importing salt on account of Government shall import a larger quantity or in any other manner or by any other route than is specified in the contract.

3. Any *bona fide* traveller carrying for immediate personal use small quantities of salt not exceeding ¼ seer may be allowed to take the same.

4. Licenses in the form appended hereto or in such other form and embracing such other conditions as may hereafter be prescribed by Government from time to time shall be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar to all monopoly manufacturers at present on the registers of the Salt Factories. A register of the licenses granted shall be kept in the Salt Deputy Peishcar's office and a copy thereof submitted to the Huzur.

5. Any manufacturer refusing or neglecting for the space of one year from the date on which these rules come into force to obtain or accept the prescribed license shall forfeit all right to secure the same, and a license for the manufacture of salt in such salt work may be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar with the sanction of the Dewan to any other person.

6. The Salt Deputy Peishcar is empowered to make temporary arrangements for the cultivation of pans left waste from any cause, pending further proceedings.

7. The manufacturers shall conform to the instructions from time to time issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and the Factory Officers in regard to the laying and preparation of beds, channels, ridges and pathways, the irrigations of brine, scrapings and removals of salt in the proper time and manner and all other operations connected with manufacture.

8. The Factory Officers shall inspect and supervise these operations carefully and in time and see that only sufficiently condensed brine is let into the crystalizing beds, that salt is scraped at the proper time so as to prevent the injurious admixture of other salts, that bitterns or refuse mother liquor is periodically removed, and generally that the instructions issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar under the last rule are duly followed by the manufacturers. They shall also record in their diaries observations showing, amongst other matters, the density of brine in the reservoirs, springs, condensers and evaporating beds, the density and depth of the brine irrigated, the mother liquor and the prepared brine in the beds scraped.

9. Every care should be taken that nothing but good and pure salt is scraped and that salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter or of a dirty colour is rejected at the earliest stages possible. All such rejected matter should be dissolved at once in the reservoirs at the expense of the manufacturer.

10. All salt allowed to be scraped shall be kept on the ridges and shall at once be scrutinized and estimated by the Factory Officers, the estimate of scrapings being entered in a book. No salt shall be removed to the drying grounds (Thattumedu) until the quantity scraped has been so estimated.

11. No salt scraped shall be removed from the ridges to the drying grounds or from the drying grounds to the place of storage except with the leave and in the presence of the Factory Officers.

12. All salts scraped and kept on the ridges shall if possible be removed to the drying ground before sunset on the day of scraping. If any salt is allowed to be left on the ridges, it shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer and removed to the drying ground the next day.

13. Salt removed to the drying grounds shall be kept there only in such places as may be pointed out by the Factory Officer upon prior application made by the licensees and shall be duly stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer.

14. On drying grounds salt shall be heaped in the form of long ridges. These should, so far as possible, lie in the direction of the prevailing winds and should be commenced at the windward end of the ridge. When storage commences as much of the older end of each ridge as is fit for the purpose should be taken away without any risk of intermixture with new wet salt.

15. Salt shall be removed from the drying grounds only to the place of storage and to the place of storage only for the purpose of storage, after permission to store has been obtained from, and at such hours and in such quantities as may be ordered by, the Factory Officer.

16. The Factory Officer may refuse to allow the storage of salt which he considers to be insufficiently dried for storage. Storage shall, as a rule, follow the order of age as well as dryage of the heaps on the drying grounds.

17. All storage shall be made under the supervision of the Chief Factory Officer and the number and the estimated quantity of salt in each store shall be recorded in a book.

18. All heaps stored shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer on the same day as stored. The Salt Deputy Peishcar should periodically inspect these heaps and satisfy himself, in the best way he can, whether the estimates are correct.

19. Removals of salt from stores (Koottadis) shall be permitted only on the days other than authorized holidays and between 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. at all the Factories. But the Salt Deputy Peishcar may extend the hour for removals provided that weighment is not continued later than 5 P. M. and that no other work is interfered with thereby. All salt weighed out for removal must be removed before sunset on the same day.

20. Licensees and their servants shall be permitted to enter the pans for the purpose of engaging in their work at any hour after sunrise, but no one after once entering the pans shall be allowed to leave them at any other hours than noon and sunset except with the special leave of the Factory Officer.

21. No one shall be allowed, on any pretext whatever, to enter or remain in the pans after sunset except under a special order from the Chief Factory Officer.

22. All the operations in the pans connected with manufacture, dryage, storage &c. shall, as far as possible, be personally directed and supervised by the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

23. The Salt Deputy Peishcar should also occasionally personally satisfy himself whether the deliveries of salt to selling Depôts correspond with the permits given. He should also, as far as possible, personally superintend the shipping of salt for Koodoochundrums.

24. All salt confiscated under section 8 of Regulation VII of 1063

shall be sent to the nearest salt Depôt or Bankshall. It shall be weighed, as soon as it is received, by the Depôt Officer who shall give a receipt therefor to the Officer from whom it is received and report the fact together with a sample of the salt through the proper channel for the orders of Government. When the article confiscated is other than salt, it shall be sold in auction by the Officer confiscating it and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

25. The District Magistrates and the Salt Deputy Peishcar are authorized to give rewards to persons who give information which leads to detection of offences under the Salt Regulation, according to the following scale, out of the sale proceeds of the goods which may be confiscated :—

If the value of the goods confiscated is 100 Rs. or less, 75 per cent ; if above 100 Rs., 50 per cent.

Provided that no rewards exceeding Rs. 100 shall be paid without the previous sanction of the Dewan and that rewards under this Rule may be paid to public servants as well as others, if the circumstances justify such a course.

T. RAMA ROW,
DEWAN.

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE SALT.

I Salt Deputy Peishcar do hereby license in to manufacture salt in the places and on the conditions below specified.

	Particulars of the salt work to which this License applies.			
	Nos. of the fields or pans.	Area.		Boundaries.
Name of Factory.		A.	C.	

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1st. That the licensee shall commence and close manufacture within such dates and shall manufacture salt in such quantities as may be prescribed by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and shall conform to the rules and instructions which are and may hereafter be prescribed and issued by Government or by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in respect of manufacture, dryage, storage, removal of salt and other like matters.

2nd. That the licensee shall conform to the orders issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in regard to the proper laying out and construction of beds, broad ridges and pathways, suitable embankments, receptacles for bitterns, the necessary minor channels, drying grounds and such other works ; and shall keep and maintain in good repair all such works in the manner prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

3rd. That pure salt and salt of the best quality only shall be manufactured and scraped and on the most approved methods. Such salt upon being delivered shall be paid for at the existing rate of Kudivarom, on the same terms as to other monopoly manufacturers. All salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter, dirty salt and salt not coming up to the standard approved of by the Salt Deputy Peishcar shall be immediately destroyed.

4th. That on failure of the licensee to execute, perform or do any of the works devolving on him by the aforesaid conditions or others which may hereafter be prescribed, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may call upon him to do the same. If the licensee shall then refuse or neglect so to do, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may impose a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. for such non-fulfilment. Should the licensee persist in the omission after the fine, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may take such steps as he may think fit, for the execution, performance and doing of such works, and may recover from any sums which may be due or become due to the licensee from Government on account of salt manufactured by him, the amount of such fine and any additional expenditure which the Salt Deputy Peishcar may have incurred owing to such refusal or neglect and may also with the sanction of the Dewan cancel or suspend the license.

5th. That this license is also liable to be revoked or cancelled, if the pans be left unworked for 2 continuous seasons or if any of the other conditions of the license be not fulfilled.

6th. That the licensee shall give up the license for any amendment which may be necessary under the above conditions or others which may be prescribed hereafter, and obtain a fresh license.

Given at this day of

under my hand and seal.

Salt Duputy Peishcar.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules framed under sections 8, 14, 48 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation have received the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah and are published for general information:—

Chapter 1. Preliminary.

Date of operation.

1. These rules shall come into force in Travancore on the 1st Vykasi 1059. / 12th May 1884.

Import of words and expressions.

2. All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Travancore Stamp Regulation shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Regulation.

Kinds of stamps to be used.

3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, namely:—

(a) Impressed stamps—including impressed sheets—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these rules.

Impressed labels,—to be affixed and impressed as directed in chapter III of these Rules.

(b) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

CHAPTER II. OF IMPRESSED SHEETS.

Instruments to be written on impressed sheets.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty may be written on Impressed sheets and, except as provided by section nine of the said Regulation and by these Rules, shall be so written.

How to be written when two or more sheets are used to make up the duty.

5. (a) When two or more impressed sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

How, when one sheet does not suffice, to write the instrument.

(b) When a single sheet is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on that sheet which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument: provided that in every such case the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

CHAPTER III. OF IMPRESSED LABELS.

How to indicate payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore.

6. (a) The payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in Travancore shall be indicated by impressed labels.

Impressed labels to be affixed and stamped by proper officer.

(b) The Dewan or such officer as he may authorise for the purpose shall, upon any such instrument being brought to him and application being made to him for the purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels must be further secured by metallic eyelets.

Further procedure when the duty comes to 5 Rs. and more.

(c) When the stamp duty amounts to five rupees and upwards, the Dewan or such officer as aforesaid shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, when the Stamp duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the labels.

Procedure when such dutiable instruments are taken to Division Peishcar.

(d) When any such instrument is taken to the Division Peishcar under section 16 of the Regulation, the Division Peishcar shall send the instrument to the Dewan, remitting at the same time the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and the Dewan or other officer aforesaid shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this Rule and return the same to the Division Peishcar for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER IV. ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Instruments to be stamped with adhesive stamps.

7. Bills of exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Different kinds of adhesive stamps.

8. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows :—

(a) Bills of exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of Travancore, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers by endorsement of shares of Public Companies and Associations, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) Notarial Acts, with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps.

CHAPTER V. MISCELLANEOUS.

How duty paid on one instrument is denoted in another under section 14.

9. When it is necessary under section fourteen of the said Regulation to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Division Peishcar or the Registering officer on the former instrument.

Payment under section 28 to be in cash.

10. Every payment made under section twenty-eight of the said Regulation shall be made in cash.

Procedure to be adopted by the Division Peishcar on claims for refund or renewal.

11. The Division Peishcar may require every person claiming a refund or renewal under chapter VI of the said Regulation, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Division Peishcar may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th March 1881.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules issued and published by the Dewan under Sections 52 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Ex-Officio Vendors and Licensed Vendors.

1. The Huzur Treasurer, the Head Sumprethy of each Taluq and such other officers as the Dewan may from time to time appoint shall be *ex-officio* vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Dewan or other officer empowered by him to grant licenses shall be *licensed* vendors.

What stamps they shall vend.

2. *Ex-officio* vendors shall sell stamps of all values to all applicants : provided that the Huzur Treasurer will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any person except licensed vendors. *Licensed* vendors shall sell only such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

3. Every license shall be in the following form. It shall be signed by the authority granting it and be revocable by him :—

License.

"I. A. B. Dewan do hereby license D to vend all stamps prescribed by the Travancore Stamp Regulation not exceeding Rs. 50 each in value (or certain specified descriptions of stamps only) at E, in the Taluq of F in the ——— Division." Before the license is issued the licensee must execute an agreement in the following form :—

Agreement by Licensee.

"I. A. B. in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Dewan of Travancore do hereby bind myself to His Highness' Government in the sum of Rs. 200 to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Dewan may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on all days except authorized holidays, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Dewan from time to time, to allow any person duly authorized by the Dewan at all times to inspect my accounts, books and stock, to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

Rates of discount to licensed vendors.

4. The following rates of discount will be allowed to licensed vendors on their purchases :—

(a) 6¼ per cent on purchases of one anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees,

(b) 5 per cent on purchases of stamps of the individual value of 5 Rs. and under, (except one anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rs, and

(c) 3 per cent on purchases of stamps of greater value than 5 Rs. each, but not greater than 50 Rs. each.

Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high, the Dewan or any officer authorized by him for the purpose may call for tenders stating the rate of discount for which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

No discount in certain cases.

5. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself nor on any lesser quantity purchased than that prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

Ex-Officio Vendors not entitled to discount.

6. No *ex officio* vendor shall be entitled to any discount on his sales nor to purchase stamps at a discount.

Licensee's place of vend to be indicated by sign-board.

7. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and the Vernacular language of the place. He shall also have in the place of vend the Regulation and the Schedule referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

8. Every *Ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells, the serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, the purpose for which it is purchased, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in form I, annexed to these rules. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, will render himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code as adopted by Regulation II of 1056.

Particulars of sale to be endorsed on Stamp paper and entered in Register I.

Punishment for false entries.

9. The endorsement required by the last preceding Rule shall be made on all stamped papers sold except adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the Malabar year and end with the last. When an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement, but a register of sales will be kept in Form II.

No endorsement on adhesive stamps.

Serial number how and in what case given.

10. Whether in Register I or II, entries must be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor take a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book all the same. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in the proper column. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

All sales to be entered in Registers I and II and totalled.

11. Every *Ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in British or Travancore currency.

Vendors not to delay applicants.

12. No *Ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by the Dewan to be discontinued.

Discontinued stamps not to be sold.

13. Every *Ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Dewan or other officer duly authorized by the Dewan for the purpose, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and, if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

Stamps to be delivered on demand of proper authority.

14. *Ex-officio* vendors shall indent *, on the Dewan or such officer as he may appoint, once at the beginning of each Malabar month and oftener if necessary for such stamps as may be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The Head Sumprethi must see that there is always a fifteen days' supply in the Taluq Treasury. The Tahsildar will make a monthly examination of the stock and accounts and certify that he has done so in form V. When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the

* In for n VII.

Ex-Officio vendors to indent for stamps monthly.

Monthly examination of stock by the Tahsildar.

vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the stamp accounts and in the Taluq and Huzur accounts, and the discount will be shown as a payment in the latter.

Licensed vendor to have a supply always ready.

Special license in case of his death.

15. Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, the Dewan or other officer authorized for the purpose may grant a special license for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

Forms of accounts and returns.

16. The following accounts shall be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors:—

FORM III. A STOCK BOOK.

In this will be entered all stamps as they are received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up such receipt and enter in one line the total for the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from form IV. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month.

FORM IV. OR ABSTRACT OF DAILY SALES.

In the first column the denominations of stamp sold should be shown, each day's sales will be totalled at the close of the day and the month's sale at the end of the month.

FORM V. OR MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF STAMPS RECEIVED AND SOLD.

This will be prepared by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors and submitted to the Dewan at the beginning of each month.

FORM VI. OR MONTHLY RETURN OF DISCOUNT PAID TO LICENSED VENDORS.

This will be submitted by *ex-officio* vendors only and will show the value of stamps sold, and the discount paid to licensed vendors in each month.

Issue of books of forms.

Books containing these forms will be issued to *ex-officio* and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is certified on the first page under his signature. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
4th April 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

FORM No. I.

Daily account of sales of stamps, during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Serial No.	Name of the party to whom sold.	Purpose for which it is purchased.	Description of stamps.	Number.	Value.		Total of each day.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7		8	
							Rs	A.	Rs.	As.
1059 Vycausi	1st	1	Ramen Narayanen Poothenvedoo, Challay Trevandrum, Ryot ...	For an Otti deed by Ramen Narayanen to Krishnen Pubmanaben for Rs. 500.	5 Rs. impressed sheet.	1	5	...	...	...
"	"	2	Siven Soobramanian, merchant, Challay, Trevandrum	For a Pattom deed by Thanu Iyen of Karamanay to Joseph Pinto, Tycaud for Rs. 150 for 3 years.	1 Do. Do.	1	1	...	...	...
"	5th	3	Madaven Madaven, clerk, Huzur Jemabanthy	For a sale deed by Vasudaven Govindan Potti of Thiroovellah to Kesaven Potti Vencataswaren					6	...
				Potti of Trevandrum for Rs 50.	8 Annas Do.	1	...	8		
"	"	...	... ...	... ...	1 Anna receipt label.	5	...	5		
			So on up to the end of the month	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	13

N. B. In the case of adhesive labels, columns 2, 3 and 4 need not be entered.

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM No. II.

Daily account of sales sf stamps to licensed vendors during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Name and address of the Vendor.	Description of stamps sold.	Number.	Value.		Total value of stamps sold to each vendor.		Discount paid. 6¼ per cent.			Discount paid. 5 per cent.			Discount paid. 3 per cent.			Total discount paid.			Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5		6		7			8			9			10			11
1059					Rs.	A	Rs.	A.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Vy-	1st	Narayana Pillay	1 anna Receipt Labels ...	200	12	8		...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
causi		Vendor, Challay	2 annas Impressed sheets.	100	12	8		...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Trevandrum ...	4 Do. Do. ...	50	12	[illegible]		...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			8 Do. Do. ...	50	25	...		...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...		...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			2 Rupees Do. ...	50	100	...		...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			6 Do. Do. ...	30	180	...	442	8	...	...	...	...		...	5	5	...	18	9	6	
„	„	Mathaven Pillay	1 anna Receipt Labels ...	100	6	4	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Vendor, Canton-	2 annas Impressed Sheets.	50	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		ment Trevan-	4 Do. Do. ...	50	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		drum	1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			6 Rupees Do. ...	50	300	...	425	...	...	...	...	...		...	9	...	...	15	5	3	
		So on up to the end of the month.					867	8	1	2	9	18	7	...	14	5	...	33	14	9	

(Signature.) Ex-Officio Vendor.

FORM No. III.

Stock Book of Stamps for the Month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Particulars.	Impressed Sheets. 2 Annas.	3 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	1 Rupee.	2 Rupees.	4 Rupees.	5 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	7 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	9 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees.	15 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	Adhesive labels. 1 Anna.	2 Annas.	3 Annas.	4 Annas.	Total Number.	Total value. Rs.	As.	P.
1059 Vycausi.	1st	Balance brought forward ...	50	...	80	20	10	8	6	1	2	3	...	...	4	1	...	2	100	56	25	25	387	239	11	...
		Received from the Huzur ...	...	25	...	10	10	4	6	10	6	...	6	6	12	12	12	10	200	50	40	40	459	919	15	...
		Do. ,, Do. ...	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	72	220	...	...
		So on up to the end of the Month...																								
		Total......	50	25	80	50	40	32	12	11	8	3	6	6	22	13	18	12	300	100	65	65	918	1,379	10	...
		Sold in the Month......	35	20	51	4	32	30	10	9	...	...	3	3	16	13	17	10	250	20	10	12	545	1,044	14	...
		Balance......	15	5	29	46	8	2	2	2	8	3	3	3	6	...	1	2	50	80	55	53	373	334	12	...

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM No. IV.

Abstract of daily sales for the Month of Vycausi 1059.

Description of Stamps.	Number sold.																														Total No.	Value.	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th		Rs.	A.
Impressed Sheets.																																	
2 Annas Paper	4	8	...	...	...	16	...	20	40	4	8	16	50	...	...	8	...	...	8	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	24	...
4 Do. Do.	2	20	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	10	20	...	8	...	12	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	6	10	12	12	10	2	156	39	...
8 Do. Do.	...	...	...	4	8	20	...	30	...	1	40	...	...	8	6	...	...	2	8	10	16	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	62	81	...
1 Rupee Do.	...	...	2	...	3	6	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	37	37	...
2 RupeesDo. and so on...	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	57	114	...
Total......	10	28	2	16	11	50	2	54	52	7	64	26	78	8	18	10	16	5	20	16	18	9	5	10	14	1:	14	14	11	5	604	295	...
Adhesive Labels.																																	
1 Anna Stamp	20	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	130	8	2
2 Do. Do.	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	50	6	4
4 Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	...	5	...	31	7	12
Total......	20	...	2	40	3	...	4	2	...	30	9	...	11	...	...	24	13	6	...	1	6	2	8	2	8	6	2	...	11	...	2:1	22	2

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM No. V.

Return of Stamps received and sold by *for the Month of Vycausi* 1059.

Particulars.	Balance brought forward.			Received in the Month.			Total.			Sold in the Month.			Balance.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
1	2			3			4			5			6		
		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
IMPRESSED SHEETS.															
4 Annas	10	2	8	20	5	...	30	7	8	20	5	...	10	2	8
8 Do.	8	4	...	30	15	...	38	19	...	30	15	...	8	4	...
1 Rupee	12	12	...	50	50	...	62	62	...	60	60	...	2	2	...
2 Rupees	6	12	...	10	20	...	16	32	...	10	20	...	6	12	...
Total........	36	30	8	110	90	...	146	120	8	120	100	...	26	20	8
ADHESIVE LABELS.															
1 Anna	100	6	4	200	12	8	300	18	12	250	15	10	50	3	2
2 Annas	10	1	4	100	12	8	110	13	12	100	12	8	10	1	4
4 Do.	20	5	...	100	25	...	120	30	...	100	25	...	20	5	...
Total........	130	12	8	400	50	...	530	62	8	450	53	2	80	9	6

Date Signature Ex-Officio Vendor.

I hereby certify that I have examined the stock of stamps in the Treasury and found the balance above shown to be correct.

Signature Tahsildar.

N. B. A similar certificate to be furnished regarding the stock in the hands of licensed vendors by the officer appointed to examine the same.

FORM No. VI.

Return of discount paid to Licensed Vendors in the month of Vycausy 1059.

Name of Vendor.	Value of stamps sold @ 6¼ per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @ 5 per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @ 3 per cent.		Discount.			Total Value of stamps.		Total amount of discount.		
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.
Krishna Pillay, Licensed Vendor, Challay, Trevandrum.	100	...	6	4	...	250	...	12	8	...	300	...	9	...	...	650	...	27	12	...
Narayana Iyen Licensed Vendor, Cantonment, Trevandrum.	200	...	12	8	...	150	...	7	8	...	200	...	6	...	...	550	...	26	...	...
Total.........	300	...	18	12	...	400	...	20	...	...	500	...	15	...	...	1,200	...	53	12	...

Date (signature) Ex-Officio Vendor (signature) Tahsildar

FORM No VII.

Indent for Stamps on the Huzur Cutcherry by *dated.*

QUANTITY IN STORE.					QUANTITY AND VALUE OF STAMPS REQUIRED.					QUANTITY SUPPLIED.				
Description.	No.	Value.			Description.	No.	Value.			Description.	No.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Impressed Sheets.														
2 Annas	20	2	8	...	2 Annas	200	25	...	...	2 Annas	200	25	...	..
4 Annas	16	4	...	...	4 Annas	200	50	...	...	4 Annas	100	25	...	..
8 Annas	10	5	...	...	8 Annas	200	100	...	..	8 Annas	100	50	...	..
1 Rupee	21	21	...	...	1 Rupee	150	150	...	...	1 Rupee	100	100	...	..
2 Rupees	12	24	...		2 Rupees	100	200	...	...	2 Rupees	50	100	...	..
4 Rupees	5	20	...	..	4 Rupees	100	400	...	...	4 Rupees	50	200	...	..
10 Rupees	3	30	...	...	10 Rupees	100	1000	...	...	10 Rupees	20	200	...	..
50 Rupees	..	...	...	...	50 Rupees	5	250	...		50 Rupees	4	200	...	..
Adhesive Labels.														
1 Anna ...	30	1	14	...	1 Anna	1000	62	8	...	1 Anna	500	31	4	..
2 Annas	18	2	4	...	2 Annas	500	62	8	...	2 Annas	300	37	8	..
4 Annas	20	5	...	...	4 Annas	250	62	8	...	4 Annas	200	50	...	..
Total.........	155	115	10	...		2805	2362	8	...		1624	1018	12	..

(Signature) Ex-Officio Vendor.

NOTIFICATION.

It having been brought to the notice of His Highness' Government, that in the case of Vrithi holdings which have either been classed as Niruthals or abandoned by their owners, it has been the practice to charge the duties attached to such holdings upon the other Vrithicars who receive no additional remuneration for such extra services and that this practice is a source of great hardship and grievance to those who are called upon to perform the services, it is hereby directed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that, in future, in all cases, where, owing to Vrithi holdings becoming Niruthal or from some other cause, the services attached thereto cease to be rendered, such services shall not be imposed upon the remaining Vrithi holders but shall be arranged by the local revenue officers to be done by free labour, the cost thereof at current market rate being defrayed from the Government Treasury.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
28th January 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under clause (a) Regulation I of 1059 it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to exempt from the stamp duty leviable under article 44 of the schedule annexed to the said Regulation all powers of attorney that may be granted for the purpose of making a statement before a Registrar of Assurances regarding Pokoovaravoo or transfer registry of the lands referred to in the documents presented for registration.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th July 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice offering land on low elevations to natives of the country for the cultivation of tea free of tax for 5 years and on Payattu Pattom tax thereafter with a view to encourage such cultivation.

JAMABUNDI No. 8178 DATED 8TH MITHUNAM 1063.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following Notification is published for general information:—

His Highness' Government understand that in Peermade and other adjacent tracts within the boundaries of Travancore tea is largely cultivated, but that the natives finding it inconvenient to settle in those parts to carry on such cultivation are shut out from the advantages accruing therefrom.

There being however waste lands in the low country suited for the cultivation of tea, His Highness' Government with a view to encourage the industry hereby notify that such lands will be granted to ryots for the purposes of tea cultivation free of any tax whatever for a period of five years under the following conditions:—

1st. that not more than 10 acres of such land shall be granted to each applicant,

2nd. that after the expiry of the above period of five years the usual Payattupattom tax shall be levied on the land, and

3rd. that if within a year after the grant of the land no preparations are begun for the cultivation of tea, Payattupattom tax shall be levied from the date of the grant.

Persons desirous of undertaking the cultivation of tea under the conditions specified above should, after selecting the requisite land, apply for registration of the same through the Cutcherries of the Taluq or the Division in which the land is situate.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice offering Government waste land on both sides of the Channankaray canal and in the Ulloor and Puttam Adhigarams on advantageous terms viz, free of tax for five years and on Payattupattom tax thereafter for the cultivation of casuarina and other trees fit for fuel.

JAMABUNDI No. 8179 DATED 8TH MITHUNOM 1063.

The following Notification is, under the command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, published for general information.

It is hereby notified that His Highness' Government have resolved to register in the name of willing applicants unregistered or waste lands lying on both sides of the Channankaray Canal and belonging to the Ulloor and Puttam Adhigarams for the purpose of encouraging the planting and cultivation of casuarina, cashewnut and other trees fit for fuel. The land so registered shall be exempt from payment of any tax whatever for a term of five years, at the expiry of which period the usual Payattupattom assessment shall be levied thereon. If the lands are not cleared and other operations preparatory to cultivation begun within the space of a year, the Payattupattom assessment shall be levied and realised from the date of such grant.

Persons willing to abide by the conditions specified above should make the necessary application either to the Trivandrum Taluq or the Division Cutcherry.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

No. R. 505.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas portions of the Vembanad backwater along the shore within the taluqs of Ambalapulay, Chunganacherry, Cottayam, Yettoomanoor, Vycome and Shertallai may advantageously be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased, with a view to facilitate such reclamation, to sanction a sum of 60,000 Rs. being set apart to be advanced during the ensuing year 1064, under the following Rules to such ryots as may be willing to undertake the work:—

Rule 1. The loans shall be granted only for reclaiming the sides of the Vembanad backwater, bordering on the taluqs of Ambalapulay, Chunganacherry, Cottayam, Yettoomanoor, Vycome and Shertallai.

2. The amount of loan in each case shall not exceed Rs. 5,000. The interest chargeable on the same shall be 4 per cent per annum.

3. Applications for loans shall be made to the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the portion of the backwater, proposed to be reclaimed, is situated.

4. The application shall specify the following particulars :—

(1) The name in full, house-name, and residence (Moori, Proverthy and Taluq) of the applicant.

(2) The amount of money applied for.

(3) The situation and extent of the portion of the backwater proposed to be reclaimed.

(4) The security proposed to be given. If the security be land its extent, tenure, and the nature of the applicant's or his surety's interest therein should be specified.

5. On receipt of the application the Division Peishcar shall, without unnecessary delay, make an enquiry as to the character and position in life of the applicant, the *bona fides* of his application, the feasibility of his scheme, and the validity and sufficiency of the security proposed to be given. If he is satisfied on these points, the Peishcar shall submit the application to Government with a full report on the result of the enquiry held by him.

6. If from the enquiry made, the Peishcar is satisfied that the applicant is not a proper person to receive the loan, or that the security is bad or insufficient, he may make an order in writing rejecting the application. The party affected by such order shall have the right of appealing to the Dewan against the same, within 30 days from date thereof.

7. On receipt of the report referred to in Rule 5, or of an appeal under rule 6, the Dewan may according to his discretion send for and examine the records of the enquiry held by the Peishcar, and, after making such further enquiries as he may deem necessary, pass an order granting or rejecting the application.

8. Every loan granted under these rules shall be repayable either in a lump sum or by instalments within such periods as may be specified by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All loans granted under these rules, all interest chargeable thereon and costs, if any, incurred in making the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable by the Division Peishcar from the borrower and from his surety, if any, as if they were arrears of land revenue due by them.

10. The borrower shall begin operations as soon as possible after receiving the money from the Treasury, and if he does not commence work within 12 months from such date, he shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the date on which the loans shall be granted.

11. It shall be the duty of the Division Peishcars and the Tahsildars to inspect periodically the works in their respective jurisdictions, for which the loans are granted. A quarterly report of the progress of such works in each Taluq, should be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Division Peishcar and the latter shall submit a similar report half-yearly to the Huzur.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th June 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

As it is the desire of His Highness' Government to encourage the cultivation of pepper in the taluq of Neduvengaud where they understand waste lands adapted for this purpose are to be found, it is hereby notified under sanction of his Highness the Maha Rajah :—

(1) That persons willing to undertake the cultivation of pepper in the said Taluq may apply to the local Tahsildar or the Division Peishcar for any Sircar waste lands on the cart road from Trevandrum to Shencottah and lying within one mile on either side of it.

(2) That after the usual enquiries and should the Government see no objection, steps will be taken to grant the lands applied for free of tax for the first ten years and thereafter on the Payattupattom tax then in force.

(3) That persons obtaining the grant of such lands shall not be at liberty to fell any timber of State Monopoly or trees which pay seigniorage that may be growing thereon except such as it is absolutely necessary to remove to admit of the grounds being opened up for cultivation, and the trees thus removed should be made over to the Forest Department. They should clear and cultivate pepper on the lands within two years from the date of obtaining the grant, failing which they will be bound to pay the Sircar the usual Payattupattom tax on the lands from the date of the grant.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
17th Jan. 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Resolution of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore relative to the connection of officers in the service of Government with the Press.

1. No officer in the service of Government is permitted without the previous sanction in writing of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such for instance as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

2. Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the Public Press, but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. In case of a departure from these rules or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

3. The Government will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

Attengal,
21st January 1888.

T. RAMA ROW
Dewan.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospital at Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. The hospital will be located in the open ground adjoining the Kanjiravilagam Pagoda on the main road from Chakai.

2. The hospital with its establishment will be under the control of an officer to be styled the "Veterinarian."

3. The hospital will be adapted for the accommodation of a dozen animals at a time.

4. The public may send animals for treatment in the hospital at the following scale of charges:—

A. *Horses, ponies and cart bullocks.* ½ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

B. *Cattle (other than cart bullocks) sheep, goats and dogs.* ¼ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

5. Animals may be stabled or stalled at the hospital during treatment to the extent of the accommodation available, provided an additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head under groups A and B respectively is paid for their accommodation. The feeding of the animals should be undertaken by the owners themselves according to the directions given by the Veterinarian.

6. No animal will be admitted to or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the sanction of the Veterinarian.

7. The hospital will be open 3 hours daily, Sundays excepted, to all persons who may wish to seek aid or advice. The particular hours when it will be open will be duly notified in the Government Gazette and also indicated on a board which will be fixed to the outer door of the hospital.

8. The Veterinarian shall keep such books and registers and submit such periodical returns and in such forms as may be prescribed by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All monies received as fees for advice, charges for accommodation and cost of medicines supplied will be carried to the credit of Government.

10. The fees are liable to revision at the discretion of His Highness' Government. Any revised scale will be duly published in the Gazette before it comes into operation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
14th August 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

BRITISH POSTAL RULES.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

VALUE-PAYABLE COMMISSION. When the amount specified for realisation does not exceed			INSURANCE FEES. When the value declared does not exceed		
Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Every additional Rs. 25 up to Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Every additional Rs. 100.
2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.	2 annas.	4 annas.	4 annas.

REGISTRATION FEE.—Two annas (in *stamps*) for each letter or packet registered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CHARGE.—One anna (in *stamps* for registered articles and in *cash* for ordinary parcels).

INLAND MONEY ORDER COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... 2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The value of a single money order may not exceed Rs. 600.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

(Commission includes cost of telegram.)

	Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	1	0
,, exceeding Rs. 10, but not exceeding Rs. 25	1	4
,, ,, ,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 50	1	8
,, ,, ,, 50, ,, ,, ,, 75	1	12
,, ,, ,, 75, ,, ,, ,, 100	2	0
,, ,, ,, 100, ,, ,, ,, 125	2	4
,, ,, ,, 125, ,, ,, ,, 150	2	8
,, ,, ,, 150, ,, ,, ,, 200	3	0
,, ,, ,, 200, ,, ,, ,, 250	3	8
,, ,, ,, 250, ,, ,, ,, 300	4	0
,, ,, ,, 300, ,, ,, ,, 350	4	8
,, ,, ,, 350, ,, ,, ,, 400	5	0
,, ,, ,, 400, ,, ,, ,, 450	5	8
,, ,, ,, 450, ,, ,, ,, 500	6	0
,, ,, ,, 500, ,, ,, ,, 550	6	8
,, ,, ,, 550, ,, ,, ,, 600	7	0

Telegraphic money orders are issued and paid outside the usual office hours; also on Sunday.

INDIAN POSTAL ABSTRACT.

I.—GENERAL INFORMATION,

1.—CLASSES OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY POST OFFICE.

The Indian Post Office undertakes the following classes of work:—

It conveys and delivers letters, post cards, newspapers, books and packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise: these articles may be sent registered or unregistered.

It conveys and delivers parcels containing goods, merchandise or miscellaneous articles.

It remits sums of money from one person to another by means of money orders. Such remittances may be made by post or by telegraph.

It insures the value of the contents of letters and parcels declared at the time of posting.

It collects from the addressees of letters, packets and parcels any sums that the senders may specify for recovery before the articles are delivered, the values so collected being remitted to the senders. This is termed the value payable system. The same system may also be

made available for Railway Receipts for goods sent, not through the Post Office, but by Railway.

It performs the business of Savings Banks, which are established for the depositing of small sums of money put aside as savings. The Post Office also purchases and sells Government Securities for depositors in Savings Banks.

At places where there is no Telegraph Office, the Post Office receives telegrams from the public and forwards them to the nearest Telegraph Office; it also delivers telegrams sent from the nearest Telegraph Office.

2.—Classes of postal articles.

The following are the various classes of postal articles :—

A letter may contain any writing or article whatsoever; but if it contains currency notes, or manifestly contains stamps, cheques, hundies, &c., it must be registered, while, if coin, bullion, jewels or precious stones are enclosed, the letter must be also insured.

A book packet may contain anything printed, engraved or lithographed, such as books, newspapers, papers, engravings, photographs, music, proof-sheets, &c., also blank paper or card; it may also contain manuscript papers, such as deeds, invoices, accounts, manuscripts for press, &c., (which are not of the nature of a private and personal communication.

A pattern packet may contain only actual trade patterns or samples of merchandise, possessing no saleable value.

A parcel may contain any article; but if coin, bullion, jewels, precious stones or articles of intrinsic value are enclosed, the parcel must be insured. Only one letter of the character of a personal communication to the addressee may be enclosed in a parcel.

A post-card should bear only the address of the person for whom it is intended on the face of the card, the communication to the addressee being written on the reverse; it may not be cut, folded or otherwise altered. If desired, a label bearing in print only the name and address of the addressee may be affixed on the face of the card; this label may not exceed 2 inches in length by ¾ inch in breadth. A receipt stamp may also, if necessary, be affixed on the back of the card; but with these exceptions no paper or other article may be attached to a post-card.

A reply post-card is a double post-card, the second or reply half of which is intended to be returned to the original sender with his correspondent's reply written upon it.

3.—Things that may not be sent by post.

The public are prohibited from sending the following articles through the post :—Explosive substances, such as gunpowder, matches and percussion caps, and substances, such as glass, liquids, oil, sulphuric acid, &c., which, either from their own nature or by reason of insecure packing, may injure other articles of the post or harm the persons of Postal servants; contraband articles and opium (unless conveyed on account of Government); indecent or obscene books, writings, pictures, &c.

4.—Responsibility of the post office.

The Post office is exempt from all responsibility for the loss of any article passing through the post, unless the article has been insured, and in no case whatever does the Department accept responsibility for any damage (as distinguished from loss) to an article,

whether insured or not. The registration of an article makes its transmission safer, the article being forwarded under special precautions, but the Post Office is not responsible in case of the loss, mis-delivery, detention, &c., of a registered article. In regard to unregistered articles of which no record is kept, it is almost impossible, in case of loss, to institute satisfactory enquiries, although every effort will be made by the Department to do so.

In the case of insured articles, the Post Office will compensate the sender for any actual loss of contents occurring in transit, except in the cases enumerated in the *Postal Guide*, which may be briefly described as follows :—

(*a*) when the article is delivered in outwardly good condition, or when it has been taken delivery of without remark as to its condition ;

(*b*) when there has been fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on the part of sender or addressee, or when the article is mis-delivered owing to incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender ;

(*c*) when intimation of loss is not given by the sender within three months from the date of posting ;

(*d*) in the case of "partially insured" articles, when the loss is due to highway-robbery within the territory of a Native State.

5.—MANNER OF ADDRESSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

It is most important that the addresses on articles should be as concise and distinct as possible. It is recommended that the address should, whenever possible, be in English, or at least the Post-town of destination should be in that language, and should be written or printed in bold, clear characters. The name of the addressee should be written first; then his occupation and place of residence; lastly, special prominence should be given to the Post-town, which should be on a separate line, and in larger characters than the rest of the address. Below the Post-town, the name of the District or Zilla should be added, if the town is not well known or if there is more than one Post-town of the same name. If the names of the town and the district are the same, and there is more than one place of the same name, the name of the Province should be given.

Examples— Lalla Ram Din, Cloth Merchant, Lal Chak, GOPALPORE. (*District Rajshahi.*)	Babu Sreekissen Ghosal, Pandit, Govt. School, HYDERABAD (*Sind.*)

The name and address of the sender should always be written in the lower left-hand corner of the cover, especially in the case of registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels, so that if the addressee is not found, the article may be returned to the sender without being opened by the Dead Letter Office.

6.—MANNER OF CLOSING ARTICLES FOR THE POST.

Every article consigned to the post should be enclosed in a durable cover, suited for protecting the contents from damage by pressure and friction. Articles not properly secured are liable to damage when being stamped by the Post Office, and they are also subjected to much pressure and friction in the mail bags while in transit. Stout paper, wood or tin, according to the size and nature of the contents, should

be used to enclose articles. Waxcloth is not desirable as an outer covering; if necessary, it may be used as an *inside* covering. If a piece of paper bearing the address is affixed to an article enclosed in wood, tin, cloth, &c., the address should also be written on the covering itself, to provide against the paper being accidentally detached in transit.

Book and Pattern Packets must not exceed 2×1×1 feet in dimensions; pattern packets may not weigh more than 40 tolas, but there is no limit of weight for book packets. The covers in which packets are enclosed must be open at both ends, so that the contents may be readily examined; but samples of seeds or substances which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes capable of being easily opened for inspection.

Newspapers, circulars, and other such publications should be folded into a compact form usually not more than 8×4 inches in size. The address printed on the wrapper or labels should be in large bold type. The use of *white* paper is recommended for the labels.

Parcels should be strongly secured, and no parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight. There is no restriction as to size, except that the parcel must not be of such a size or shape as to cause inconvenience in carriage.

Insured articles must be so secured that the contents cannot be abstracted without visible damage to the covering. Every insured article must be sealed with a clear device (not a current coin), all the seals being of the same kind of wax and bearing the same impression. The seals must be not more than 3 inches apart over each join or line of sewing in the cover of a *parcel*, and not more than 2 inches apart over each fold or seam in the cover of a *registered letter*. The following mode of closing both insured and uninsured registered letters is recommended as being safer than any other:—A thread should be passed through the cover, and the ends tied and a seal affixed over the knot. This mode of fastening will make it impossible to abstract the contents by cutting the sides of the envelope unless the thread in the centre is also cut. Senders of registered and insured letters are recommended to use cloth-lined registration envelopes, which can be purchased at the Post Office. (See clause 11).

7.—Advantages of Prepayment.

Paid articles are forwarded by the shortest route and delivered at the earliest opportunity; whereas unpaid articles are liable to delay. Prepayment is therefore recommended in every case.

8.—Forms obtainable Gratis.

All forms prescribed for use by the public in regard to the despatch of registered, insured or value-payable articles, parcels, or money orders, and for every other class of Postal business, are supplied free of charge by the Post Office.

9.—Complaints against the Post Office.

A letter containing a complaint against the Post Office may be sent, free of postage, to any Postal officer, provided that the sender superscribes the cover as a "Complaint against the Post Office," and adds his full signature on the cover.

Complaints should be preferred as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

Whenever complaint is made of overcharge or delay in the delivery of an article, the cover or wrapper of the article, bearing the

Post Office marks upon it, should accompany the letter of complaint; otherwise no enquiry is possible.

10.—Rates of Postage.

The following are the rates of postage charged on the various classes of articles :—

Prepaid Rates.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. (Postage payable in cash.)		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery—

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

Registration fee.—*Two annas* (in stamps.)

Acknowledgment charge.—*one anna* (in stamps for registered articles and in cash for ordinary parcels). The acknowledgment will be signed by the addressee and returned to the sender.

Certificate of posting.—*Half-anna* (to be affixed by a postage stamp on a paper bearing an exact transcript, written by sender, of the address on an article. This paper will be returned to sender after being stamped by Post Office in proof of the article having been posted.)

Insurance fee.—*Four annas* for every 100 rupees value (but if value does not exceed Rs. 50, the fee is only *two annas*), payable in stamps for letters and in cash for parcels.

Partial insurance.—At *half* these rates, is applicable to articles that have to travel through certain Native States; such articles are not insured against Highway-robbery within Native territory.

11.—Postage Stamps, Envelopes, &c., available for sale.

Postage stamps are of the following values, *viz.*—
½ anna, 9 pies, 1 anna, 1½ annas, 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 4½ annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas, and 1 rupee.

Post-cards are of the following values, *viz.*, ¼ anna (inland) and 1½ anna (foreign).

Reply post-cards cost double these rates.

Embossed Envelopes are of the following values, *viz.*,
½ anna, 1 anna, and 4½ annas; these are sold at the value denoted on them. Besides these, the following special descriptions of envelopes are sold :—Half-anna square envelopes, at 10 annas 6 pies per packet of 16, or 8 pies each singly; one-anna square envelopes, at 9 annas 3

pies per packet of 8, or 1 anna 2 pies each singly; small registration envelopes, at Rs. 2-2-6 per packet of 16, or 2 annas 2 pies each singly; large registration envelopes, at Re. 1-5-3 per packet of 8, or 2 annas 8 pies each singly. Registration envelopes are *cloth-lined* and are strongly recommended for enclosing currency notes, &c., sent registered or insured by post.

One-anna receipt-stamps are also sold at all Post Offices.

12.—Defaced Stamps not to be used.

Postage stamps which have been obliterated by the Post Office, or which are defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, cannot be used for the payment of postage, nor can the embossed or impressed stamps cut out from envelopes and post-cards. The embossed envelope itself is only intended to be used as a cover to *letters*; but printed matter may be sent in an embossed envelope, provided the flap of the envelope is left open: if cut open either wholly or partially, or if used, whether cut open or not, as a wrapper for a newspaper, the envelope is not recognized in payment of postage. The using for the payment of postage of a stamp that has once passed through the post, with intent to cause loss to the Government, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine, or with both.

II.—RULES RELATING TO THE POSTING AND DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

13.—Manner of posting articles.

Unregistered letters, Post-cards and Packets may be posted in any Post Office letter-box, but packets (including newspapers) may not be posted in any letter-box marked "For letters only." Letter-boxes are kept open day and night for the reception of articles.

If a certificate of posting (see clause 10) is desired, the articles must be presented within the prescribed hours at the window of the Post Office.

Registered, insured, and value-payable articles and parcels must invariably be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office, and a receipt will in every case be given to the sender by the Post Office for such articles (except for V. P. unregistered book packets). The documents, &c., to be presented with each of these classes of articles are mentioned, under the appropriate heads, further in this clause.

If an acknowledgment (signed by the addressee) is desired for a registered article or a parcel, it must be asked for at the time of posting.

Registered articles.—A letter, post-card, newspaper, book packet or pattern packet may be registered. Prepayment of postage and registration fee and of acknowledgment fee (if any), by means of postage stamps is compulsory.

Parcels.—A parcel must be presented with a receipt ready prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, which may be obtained free at the Post Office. Prepayment is optional, but partial prepayment is not permitted. The postage, if paid, must be in cash, as also the charge for acknowledgment fee, if an acknowledgment is desired.

Insured articles.—Only registered letters and parcels may be insured. Prepayment of all charges is compulsory.

The article to be insured must be presented with a declaration (in the prescribed form, obtainable free at the Post Office) of its contents and their value; if currency notes are enclosed, the serial num-

ber, general number and value of *each* note should be mentioned thus :—B/8—No. 05666 for Rs. 100. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will be returned free to the sender ; if this is not received in due time, complaint should be at once made to the Post Office.

Value-payable articles.—Instructions for the posting of value-payable articles are separately given in section III.

14.—Privileged publications.

"Privileged" publications are newspapers or other periodical publications in respect of which the postage is paid quarterly in advance, by the publishers, in cash. Such publications are charged at special rates and governed by special conditions. Details of the system will be found in the *Indian Postal Guide.*

15.—Recall of articles once posted.

If the sender of an article which has been posted desires its return to him before delivery, he must pay a fee of Re. 1, and present a written application at the Post Office, stating his reasons for seeking the return of the article. This application will be submitted for the orders of the chief Postal authority in the Province, whose sanction must be obtained before the article can be returned. If delivery of the article is to be stopped by telegram, the sender must pay all telegraph charges.

16.—Delivery of articles.

Postmen are not permitted to demand any charge on delivering articles, except such amounts as may be marked by the Post Office for recovery on the articles themselves ; any postman seeking to extort a gratuity from the addressee of an article is liable to severe punishment. Unpaid articles will not be delivered unless the postage due on them is immediately paid, and registered or insured articles and parcels will not be delivered unless the addressee signs a receipt for them.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and all value-payable articles (except value-payable unregistered book packets and value-payable articles on which the value to be recovered does not exceed Rs. 10) are delivered only at the Post Office window. If the addressee refuses to receive any article, he must immediately return it, unopened to the postman, and he is recommended to write the word "Refused" on the cover.

A person living outside the delivery beat of the postmen may send his own messenger regularly to the Post Office to receive his correspondence, and, if he *authorises* the Postmaster to do so in writing, the Postmaster will also deliver to the messenger, on the latter's receipt, any registered and insured articles and parcels and the amounts of any money orders arriving for the addressee.

Accounts of Postage will, if desired, be opened with persons living at a distance from the Post Office, such as planters, &c. Under this arrangement, a deposit of money must be lodged in advance with the Post Office to cover postage due on unpaid articles delivered to the addressees or their messengers. When the amount deposited is nearly expended, the addressee will be informed, so that a further deposit may be made.

17.—Re-directed articles.

Postal articles will be re-directed without any extra charge on account of re-direction ; thus, if an article was fully prepaid originally, it will be delivered free, no matter how often it may be re-directed, but if any postage was originally due, this amount alone will be recovered on delivery.

Persons changing their residence should communicate their new address to the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going.

If an article is to be re-directed, it must be returned to the Post Office unopened, with particulars of the revised address, or it may be reposted unopened *within the local limits* of the Post-town where it was delivered; if it is a registered or insured article or a parcel, the receipt accompanying it must be returned unsigned, with the article, to the Postman. Failing these conditions, the article will be considered as an unregistered article posted for the first time, and charged accordingly.

18.—UNDELIVERED ARTICLES.

If an article is not delivered, owing to the addressee's whereabouts not being traceable, or owing to the addressee's having refused it, it is returned to the sender. If necessary, the article is sent first to the Dead Letter Office, where it may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the sender. A refused article is returned at once to the sender; other articles are ordinarily kept in deposit in the Post Office for three weeks.

If there is any postage due on a refused article, the sender is bound by law to pay it: other undelivered articles are returned free.

If neither the addressee nor the sender can be traced, the article is retained for one year in the Dead Letter Office and then destroyed.

III.—VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

19—CONDITIONS AND RATES OF COMMISSION.

The undermentioned classes of articles may be sent as "value-payable," that is, the sender may, at the time of posting, specify a fixed sum not less than 4 annas and not more than Rs. 1,000, to be realized before delivery of the article; the Post Office will recover this amount from the addressee, and will remit it to the sender by means of a money order, deducting from the amount recovered the commission payable on the money order; in the case of *unregistered book packets*, however, the sender is required to *prepay* the money order commission, by means of stamps, at the time of posting. The commission to be paid is calculated at the ordinary inland money order rates which are given in clause 25.

The sum specified for recovery need not be the actual value of the contents, nor need the contents of a V. P. article possess any intrinsic value; for instance, a bill may be sent, the sum specified for recovery being the amount of the sender's claim against the addressee.

20.—ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

The following classes of articles may be sent under the value-payable system:—

Parcels.

Registered letters.

Registered packets.

Unregistered book-packets (fully prepaid).

Railway receipts presented open at the Post Office or goods and parcels sent by railway (see clause 23).

Anything on which money is to be collected can be sent under the value-payable system, provided always that the sender *declares* that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. Legal documents, bonds, insurance policies, promissory notes, railway receipts, bills, invoices, &c., may be sent value-payable.

A value-payable parcel or registered letter may be also insured under the rules relating to insured articles. The value declared for insurance need not be the same as the amount specified for recovery from the addressee ; thus, if a watch were returned after repair, to its owner, by value-payable post, the amount to be recovered would be only the cost of repair, while the sum insured would be the value of the watch itself.

21.—Manner of posting value-payable articles.

A value-payable article must be presented by the sender at the Post Office, accompanied by the prescribed printed form (which may be obtained *free* at the Post Office). There is a special form to be used in sending V. P. unregistered book packets, and no receipt is given to the sender for these articles : on this form the sender must affix postage stamps representing the amount of money order commission payable. In all cases the sender must sign a declaration on the form which is to accompany a V. P. article, stating that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. The sender should write his name and address clearly on each article.

When a V. P. article is to be also insured, it should be presented at the Post Office, accompanied by the declaration of contents prescribed in clause 13, and also by the appropriate form referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The manner of despatching Railway Receipt Notes under the value-payable system is separately described in clause 23.

22.—Delivery of value-payable articles.

Value-payable parcels and registered articles upon which the value recoverable does not exceed Rs. 10 are delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence ; but when the sum recoverable exceeds Rs. 10, these articles are delivered only at the Post Office window ; intimation of arrival of the article will be given to the addressee, with a receipt for the article to be signed by him on the reverse of the intimation ; when this receipt, duly signed, is presented at the Post Office, together with the value recoverable, and also any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered.

Value-payable unregistered book packets will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the value recoverable ; no receipt is required from the addressee.

After delivery, the value recovered will be remitted to the sender by means of a money order, commission being previously deducted at the rates mentioned in clause 19 except in the case of V. P. unregistered packets, for which the full amount recovered will be remitted to the sender.

23.—Transmission, under value-payable system, of railway receipt notes for goods and parcels.

If a person sending goods or parcels by Railway wishes to secure payment of their value from the addressee before delivery, he should adopt the following procedure :—

The consignment should be addressed, not to the person for whom it is intended, but to the sender himself at the station where it is to be delivered. Thus if Gokul Chand of Delhi sends a package by railway to James Morgan at Dinapore he should address the package to—

"GOKUL CHAND,
Dinapore."

The package should then be booked at the railway station, and a railway receipt note will be granted by the booking clerk to Gokul Chand in *favour of Gokul Chand.*

This receipt note should be endorsed by Gokul Chand to James Morgan of Dinapore.

The receipt note should then be presented open at the Post Office by Gokul Chand, accompanied by the form prescribed for value-payable parcels and registered packets, on which postage stamps to the value of 2 annas should be affixed in payment of postage. The Post Office will then transmit the receipt-note to James Morgan and inform him of its arrival, but will not deliver the railway receipt note until he has paid the amount specified for recovery. Thus the addressee cannot obtain delivery of the consignment until he has obtained the receipt note from the Post Office; for the Railway Administration will not deliver the goods to him unless he produces the receipt note as evidence of his right to a consignment addressed not to him but to Gokul Chand.

NOTE 1.—For special rules applicable to certain State Railways and other Railways, see *the Indian Postal Guide.*

NOTE 2.—Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the transmission of Railway receipt notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters or in value-payable registered or unregistered packets; but in such case the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the Railway without production of the corresponding receipt notes, and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified.

IV.—MONEY ORDERS.

24.—MANNER OF ISSUING AND PAYING INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

A person wishing to send a remittance by money order must fill in the necessary particulars on the prescribed form (obtainable free at the Post office). These particulars, *viz*, the payee's and his own name and address and the amount of the order, must be written very clearly, and the remitter should add his signature.

The value of each order may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not include a fraction of an anna.

The money order form contains a coupon, on which the remitter may write any communication to the payee; this coupon will be delivered free to the payee, and the remitter is recommended to write upon it his name and address and the amount of the remittance.

The money order form, together with the value of the order *plus* the commission (*see next clause*), mut be presented at the Post Office window, and a receipt will be granted to the remitter. This receipt should be carefully examined to see that it contains no errors or omissions, and should be retained by the remitter.

The Post Office will undertake the transmission of the order to the payee, and will pay it through the postman at the latter's residence, if at a post-town; the postman will pay the amount on obtaining the payee's signature on the money order and on the acknowledgment.

The acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned free of charge to the remitter. Delay in the receipt of the acknowledgment should at once be brought to the notice of the Post Office by the remitter.

Money orders may be re-directed to any place free of charge. If the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the amount of the order will be at once returned to the remitter.

25.—RATES OF COMMISSION.

The commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows :—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10	...	2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	...	4 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25	...	4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that if the remainder do not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it is only 2 annas.

Thus, a money order for Rs. 75 would cost 12 annas; an order for Rs. 80 would cost 14 annas, and an order for Rs. 90 would cost 1 rupee.

26.—TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

A Money order may be advised by telegraph instead of by post, in which case the following rates of commission (which include cost of telegram) will be charged :—

	Rs.	a.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	1	0
,, exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	1	4
,, ,, ,, 25 ,, ,, ,, 50	1	8
,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ,, ,, 75	1	12
,, ,, ,, 75 ,, ,, ,, 100	2	0
,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ,, ,, 125	2	4
,, ,, ,, 125 ,, ,, ,, 150	2	8
,, ,, ,, 150 ,, ,, ,, 200	3	0
,, ,, ,, 200 ,, ,, ,, 250	3	8
,, ,, ,, 250 ,, ,, ,, 300	4	0
,, ,, ,, 300 ,, ,, ,, 350	4	8
,, ,, ,, 350 ,, ,, ,, 400	5	0
,, ,, ,, 400 ,, ,, ,, 450	5	8
,, ,, ,, 450 ,, ,, ,, 500	6	0
,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, ,, 550	6	8
,, ,, ,, 550 ,, ,, ,, 600	7	0

Telegraphic money orders may be presented at the Post Office window at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public. Telegraphic money orders are paid immediately on receipt of the telegram advising the remittance.

The remitter of a telegraphic money order must fill up the ordinary inland money order form, and write the words "By Telegraph" across the form. Nothing should be written on the coupon, as that portion of the form is not forwarded to the payee. An acknowledgment, signed by the Postmaster of the office of payment, will be returned by post to the remitter, the amount or the order being paid by the postman at the payee's residence.

The value of a single telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order will be directed by telegraph free of charge; if the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the remitter will be communicated with by telegraph through the Post Office of issue.

V.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

27.—General rules relating to the Post Office Savings Bank.

The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Any person, man, woman or child, may deposit money, which Government will repay with interest at the rate of one pice or three pies per month on every complete sum of five rupees. Parents and other relatives and guardians may also deposit money on behalf of minors (that is, persons who have not completed the age of 18 years), but such money will not be repaid during the minority of the minors to any one except their guardians.

No sum less than four annas and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas can be deposited or withdrawn; and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 200 during a single year, nor may any one have at any time more than Rs. 2,000 at his credit.

Interest is calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of a depositor's account on any date from the close of the fourth day of the month to the end of the month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year, after the 15th June.

Money can be withdrawn once a week. A pass-book will be supplied, free of charge, to each depositor; in this book will be entered each deposit or withdrawal made, together with the balance at credit after each transaction. The pass-book must be carefully kept by depositor and must be presented at the Post Office whenever money is deposited or withdrawn.

Savings Bank accounts may be transferred from one Post Office to another without any charge.

The Post Office will, if desired, invest in Government securities the money deposited in the Savings Bank. Such securities may be purchased or sold, on behalf of depositors, through the agency of the Post Office.

Further information as to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money at Post Office Savings Banks will be found in the "Rules for Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks," which can be seen at any Post Office.

RULES

Regarding the Unjel Department of the Travancore Government published for general information.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Unjel rules:—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 chackrams.

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 annas.

(6) That the Unjel department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two chackrams, the British rate being 1 anna.

(7) That proof sheets and press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8) That complaints against the Unjel Office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Unjel will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

Letters.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

Service Letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

> Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
> On Sircar service only
> To
> The Tahsildar,
> A. B.
> Division Sumprethy.
> Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Unjel office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Unjel Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him, forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Unjel office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below.

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
Service Bearing
To
A. B.
C. D.
Dewan Peishcar Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

Express Unjel.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Unjel by the public is one fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Unjel authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Unjel Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks, and then returned to the sender.

Service Expresses.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Unjel Masters unless accompained by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarvadi Kariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Unjel Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles, &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

Registration of Letters.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 Chackrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an ackowledgment from the addressee he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chackrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing-wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

Newspapers.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by banghy mail.

Book and pattern packets.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Unjel officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 chackrams for the former and 2 chackrams for the latter.

Parcels.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering, and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Unjel office for a parcel, only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 chackrams independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Unjell Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Unjel Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Unjel office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Unjel Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Unjel Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Unjel peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowldgment.

32. Unjel peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Unjel peons are subjectd to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Unjel office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other articles must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c, the covers or envelopes bearing the Unjel stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Unjel office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Unjel Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Unjel peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Unjel offices, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Unjel office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required, will be delivered.

37. Unclaimed letters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks, of which fact due notice will be given by the Unjel Master at every station, and after that period they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Unjel explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, salt-petre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself, (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Unjel officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Unjel station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Unjel station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Unjel office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Unjel office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Unjel Master at any station or the person in charge of the Unjel office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and reclosed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Unjel office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Unjel Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum
15th April 1882.

The following supplementary Anchal Rules passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah are published for general information.

1. From and after the 1st Thulam 1064 / 16th October 1888 Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Except in the cases referred to in para 3, postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. Pre-payment of postage in cash is compulsory in the case of Banghy parcels and British Post-cards. The fees for expresses should also be prepaid in cash. In the case of letters and all other articles intended for delivery within Travancore, prepayment is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters or other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations, but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of one fanam for every 20 Tolahs or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3 chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sircar service' and franked by the Head of the department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written, printed or lithographed except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

11. Nothing more than the address is allowed to be written on the address side of an Anchal card. If the sender's name or his initials or the date of posting or any other words, letters or figures are found written, it will be charged with a postage of one chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed in green ink. All others in red ink.

14. Endorsements issued from Public offices will be returned free to the senders when the addressees are not found or refuse to receive them. Heads of offices will arrange to grant receipts for such covers to the Anchal peons.

15. Anchal stamps and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of three denominations, valued at one, two and four chuckrams respectively. The Anchal cards are priced at half a chuckram each.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
1st October 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Unjel.

Rates of Postage on Letters.			Rates of Postage on Newspapers.			Rates of Postage on Book packets.			Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.			Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.		
Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.	
	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fanams.	Chs.
½ Tola ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	20 Tolas	1	,,
1 do. ...	,,	2	20 do ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	40 do.	2	,,
2 do. ...	1	,,	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	60 do.	3	,,
3 do. ...	1	2	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,			
For every additional Tola..	,,	2	For every additional 10 Tolas ...	,,	1	For every additional 10 Tolas.	,,	1	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas.			For every additional 20 Tolahs or fractions thereof.	1	,,
						Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates.						Parcels exceeding 600 Tolahs will not be received at Unjel offices.		

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chackrams.
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF UNJEL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay	Thovalay
Poothapandy	
Soosindram	Agasthiswaram
Mahadanapuram ...	
Cottar	
Nagercoil...	
Pulpanabhapuram ...	Culkulam
Thiruvettar	
Eraneel	Eraneal
Colachel	
Coolithooray	Velavancode
Puthukadai	
Parachalay	Neyattunkaray
Neyattunkaray ...	
Poovar	
Nemum	
Trevandrum	Trevandrum
Challay (Sub)... ...	
Calacoottam	
Nedoovangad	Nedoovangad
Areanad	
Ponmoodi	
Pachai	
Vamanapuram... ...	
Sherayingeel	Sherayingeel
Chathennoor	
Attangal	
Warkalay...	
Kilimanoor	
Paroor	Quilon
Quilon	
Koondaray	
Kottarakaray	Kottarakaray
Anjel	
Madathoorakany ...	
Puthanapuram ...	Pathanapuram
Kolathoorpulay ...	
Valookenparai... ...	
Poonaloor	
Shencottah	Shencottah
Samburvadakarai ...	
Pooliaray	
Sasthancottah	Coonathoor
Adoor	
Chavaray...	Karnagapally
Padanayerculangaray	
Aripad	Kartigapally
Kayencoolum	
Mavelicaray	Mavelicaray
Pulickal	
Chenganoor	Chenganoor
Puthanamthattay ...	
Manar	
Koniyoor...	
Tiroovalla	Tiroovalla
Aramoola...	
Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay
Poolincoonoo	
Alleppey	
Shertalay...	Shertalay
Kalavoor	
Areecootty	
Vycome	Vycome
Oothyamperoor ...	
Paravoor	Paravoor
Monumbum (Sub) ...	
Verapolay	
Yettoomanoor... ...	Yettoomanoor
Kaduthoorthy	
Mannanum	
Cottayam...	Cottayam
Pullam	
Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Kanjerapally	
Peermade	
Pala...	...Meenachell
Thodoopoolay... ...	...Thodoopoolay
Moovattoopulay ...	Moovattoopulay
Kuthattukulom ...	
Edapully	Koonathoonad
Paroombavoor ...	
Alwaye	
Angamalee	...Allengad

List of Anchal pillar letter boxes in Travancore.

Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Office by which the boxes are cleared.
Villappoo	Trevandrum.
Tiruvellem	do.
Karamanay	do.
Tycaud	do.
Vellayambalam	do.
Cantonment	do.
Pettah	do.
Kalpalacadavoo	do.
Fort (Southern Street)... ...	do.
Poothentheroovoo	do.
Aramboly	Thovalay.
Vadasary	Nagercoil.
Karingal	Eraniel.
Rajakamangalam	do.
Patnam	Puducaday.
Kattacaday...	Ariyanad.
Quilon bazaar	Quilon.
Alleppey do.	Alleppey.
Kidangoor	Ettoomanoor.
Tricaryoor	Moovattoopulay.
Valacoolam	do.
Koolasakarapuram	Tiruvettar.
Kalikavila	Parachalay.
Malayattoor	Peroombavoor.
Pambacooda	Koothattooculam.
Pirayam	Vycome.
Ramapuram	Pala.
Earattoopettah	do.
Poonjat	do.
Koothiathodu	Shertalay.
Tirkunnapulay	Aripad.
Ponmanay	Padanayercoolangara.
Kadakal	Kilimanoor.
Tiroovarpoo	Cottayam.
Poonaloor (near Paper Mill office) ...	Poonaloor.
Talavady	Thiruvellah.
Kallada (Western)	Sasthancottah.
Koomily	Peermade.
Krishnapuram	Kayenculam.
Pandalem	Addoor.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the transmission of valuables such as coin, jewellery &c. by the Sircar Anchal is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th February 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that from and after the $\frac{\text{1st Kanni 1065.}}{\text{15th Sept. 1889.}}$ the fee for Registration will be reduced from 3 to 2 chuckrams and that for acknowledgment from 2 to 1 chuckram.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th August 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar transit is a temporary establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Unjel).

VI. Rules concerning the public are as follows :—

Passengers.

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the transit, without having paid his fare. *

* Table 1.

2. On payment of the fare, Tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver them up before leaving the Transit.
3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their Tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started.
4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.
5. The Tickets cannot be transferred.
6. Tickets having been issued, the fare will not be refunded on any account.
7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the Transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than 10 passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than 8 in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare; for every additional child, he shall pay ¼ of the fare and get a separate ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that tickets have been obtained for such persons by misrepresentation, such tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 10 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 8 fares for a carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum, before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor, do. do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit. †

† Table III.

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 tolas, "free"; all baggage weighing more than 300 tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger, found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective station 30 minutes before the departure of the Transit. ‡

‡ Table III.

PARCELS.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received and delivered at all stations, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M., provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

† Table I.

24. Charges for parcels † can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

25. Receipts will be given for all parcels, which the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges of which are due, will be delivered over to the owners, only on payment of all dues.

‡ Table III.

27. The Government undertake to deliver the parcels only at the stations. ‡

28. On payment of charges for carrying, parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable.

29. Parcels containing perishable articles, will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32 Address of parcels should invariably be in the Vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission ; and it must be distinctly stated in the address that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods found in any package will be confiscated by the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins, &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station ; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owners failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS.

Distance from Trevandrum.	Rates from Trevandrum.			Rates from Station to Station.			Remarks.
Miles.	To	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.	The fare for each passenger between Quilon and Kayencolam and between Cottayam and Vycome branch lines is 5 and 6 chuckrams respectively.
24	Wurkalay ...	1	2	Trevandrum ...	,,	,,	
40	Quilon ...	2	,,	Wurkalay ...	1	2	
47	Chavaray ...	2	2	Quilon ...	,,	2	
80	Ambalapulay ...	3	3	Chavaray ...	,,	2	
90	Alleppey ...	4	1	Ambalapulay ...	1	1	
111	Vycome ...	5	1	Alleppey ...	,,	2	
129	Ernacoolam ...	6	3	Vycome ...	1	,,	
144	Paravoor ...	7	1	Ernaculam ...	1	2	
154	Karoopadanay..	7	3	Paravoor ...	,,	2	
160	Irinjalacooda ...	8	1	Karoopadanay..	,,	2	
175	Trichur ...	9	1	Irinjalacooda ..	,,	2	
187	Vadakancherry.	10	,,	Trichur ...	1	,,	
195	Shoranore ...	10	3	Vadakancherry.	,,	3	
				Shoranore ...	,,	3	

TABLE II.

RATES FOR PARCELS.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1,000 Tolas.		1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.		3,001 to 6,000 Tolas.		6,001 to 9,000 Tolas.		9,000 to 12,000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.
1 to 50 miles	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 to 100 ,, ...	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 to 150 ,, ...	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 to 200 ,, ...	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,000 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

TIME TABLE OF THE RUNNING OF THE TRANSIT.

Stations.	Arrival.		Departure.		Remarks
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
From Trevandrum to Shoranore.					
Trevandrum	...	...	...	5	The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.
Wurkalay	1	...	1-15	...	
Quilon	7	...	12	...	
Chavaray	...	2	...	2-15	
Ambalapulay	1	...	1-15	...	
Alleppey	5	...	12	...	
Vycome	...	8	...	10	
Ernaculam	3-45	...	12	...	
Paravoor	...	7	...	10	
Karoopadanay	1	...	...	1	
Irinjalacooda	...	3	...	3-15	
Trichoor	...	7-30	...	9	
Vadakancherry	1	...	1-30	...	
Shoranore	5-30	...	...	...	
From Shoranore to Trevandrum.					
Shoranore	...	...	...	2	
Vadakancherry	...	4-30	...	4-45	
Trichoor	...	8-45	...	9	
Irinjalacooda	1-15	...	1-30	...	
Karoopadanay	3-30	...	6	...	
Paravoor	9	...	11	...	
Ernaculam	...	6	...	8	
Vycome	3	...	3-15	...	
Alleppey	...	2	...	3	
Ambalapulay	...	6	...	6-15	
Chavaray	7-30	...	7-45	...	
Quilon	10	...	...	3	
Wurkalay	...	8	...	8-15	
Trevandrum	5	...	...	...	
Branch transit lines.					
From Quilon to Kayenculam.					
Quilon	...	...	...	8	
Chavaray	...	10-30	...	11	
Kayenculam	6	...	...	...	
From Kayenculam to Quilon.					
Kayenculam	...	...	...	8	
Chavaray	3	...	3-30	...	
Quilon	6	...	...	...	
From Vycome to Cottayam.					
Vycome	...	...	5	...	
Cottayam	12	...	...	...	
From Cottayam to Vycome.					
Cottayam	...	...	...	8	
Vycome	4	...	...	...	

Statement showing the different rates charged by Kanthimathinatha Pillay & Co's Transit Company, Tinnevelly.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum and *vice versa.*						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit.	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	..	These are not invariable. Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	..	10	4	...	
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund	...	8	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

Table showing the rate chargeable on the Trevandrum and Thencausy Transit lines by Palvarnom Pillay.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & *vice versa.*						From Tinnevelly & from Trevandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa.*						Remarks.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first class bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second class bandy for Europeans	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole first class bandy for Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund	...	6	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacherry and Tinnevelly.
At 6 do. do. do. do. do. do. do. and Trevandrum.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum & from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trevandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Trevandrum & Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	..	20	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Md...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS ARRIVING AT ALLEPPEY.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning their ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the manifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such Port Clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Customs House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board of their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and the names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. have been adjusted.

5. No shore boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set except by permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alleppey.

EXTRACT FROM THE WEST COAST OF HINDUSTAN PILOT WITH CORRECTIONS TO DATE.

Vessels bound to any port on the west coast of Hindustan, and to the Persian Gulf during the north-east monsoon, from China, Australia, the Bay of Bengal, or Europe, should sight Ceylon, and make the coast of India somewhere near Cape Comorin, and thence hug the coast to profit by the land and sea-breezes; therefore the navigation of this seaboard (which has been generally, though erroneously, called the Malabar Coast) is here described from south to north.

The coast from Cape Comorin takes a general north-westerly direction for nearly 300 miles to Mount Dilly. From the village of Cumari to 20 miles north of Alipee belongs to the Maha Rajah of Travancore; thence to Paliport (with the exception of the port of Cochin, under the British Government) is the territory of the Rajah of Cochin; above Paliport to Mount Dilly is the British Province of Malabar.

The Travancore Coast from Comorin to Alipee is generally low and sandy, and fringed with cocoanut-trees, but patches of red cliffs of slight elevation here and there break the otherwise continuous line of sand. The Travancore mountains, though generally spoken of by navigators as a part of the Western Ghauts, are indeed separated from

the latter by a low saddle of land, the Palghat valley, which has proved a most useful feature in the railway communication between the east and west coasts. The length of this southern mountain chain, extending from a few miles north of Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat, is nearly 200 miles. The west brow, overlooking the coast of Travancore, is, with little exception, abrupt; on the eastern side of the culminating range the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a conformation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface, the disruption having taken place along the western precipitous face. In the last half of the year many a cascade of great height is visible from seaward pouring down the steep declivity of these ghauts, which present so vast and lofty a front to the violence of the southwest monsoon.

The principal peaks of the Travancore ghauts are as follows :-- Miandraghiri (5419 feet) about 20 miles northward of Comorin, and Cuchy Mulla (6125 feet), the same distance north-east of Trevandrum. Between these peaks the culminating range has a north-west direction, but afterwards bends a little eastward of north, more away from the coast; and its highest mountains, though loftier, are not so often visible at sea; they form the boundary of the independent State of Travancore on the west, and the British province of Tinnevelly on the east. To the east of Quilon there are broad, high peaks, estimated at upwards of 5,000 feet above, and more than 30 miles from, the sea.

The southern portion of the Western ghauts, from Comorin to Palghat (which run like a spine from south to north, thus forming the water-parting between the east and west coast rivers), being exposed to all winds from east, round by the south, to west, there is scarcely a day when rain-clouds may not be seen hiding for a time the summits of the high land; towards the vernal equinox (after which the air becomes saturated with moisture and hazy) the ghauts north of Quilon up to Calicut can seldom be seen.

Midway between the above lofty summits of the ghauts and the low sea-coast, the country has several hills of moderate elevation useful as land marks. Beginning from the South mention may be made of the isolated conical mount, in Lat. 8° 8′ N., and Long. 77° 30′ E., near Cape Comorin, and taken as the cape by seamen when approaching the Coast from the West. The next conspicuous peak is Maruvatur, about midway between Miandraghiri and Crocodile rock, and 10 miles north-west of the conical mount.

On the South-east of Trevandrum, and again to the North of that Capital, hills averaging from 400 to 600 feet lie parallel to the shore, some 4 or 5 miles off. Near Anjengo there are a few low hills, but above that place extensive backwaters, overspreading great portions of the low tract of country, become the peculiar feature.

Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Hindustan, is a low sandy cape, but, as the land behind rises in a gradual slope, it has, when seen from southward, the appearance of a high sandy promontory; at its extreme point is a small Pagoda, and 300 yards to the North-west of this is the British Resident's Bungalow with a Flagstaff. To the westward of the Residency the shore of the Cape is sandy and barren, but to the North-eastward it abounds with trees, amongst which, and nearly 3 miles to the north of the Pagoda, is Watakota Fort. The Pagoda is a low white square building near the water's edge, half a mile to the north of which stands the village of Comorin, called by the natives Cania Cumari, amongst cocoanut trees, with high reddish

ground at the back, and half a mile further North-east is another little sandy Cape with rocks off it.

Off the Suoth-east tip of Cape Comorin are two large rocks, with a smaller one outside on which the sea breaks at all times with much violence, these rocks extend upwards of one-quarter mile from the shore; they are steep-to, and may, with a fair wind, be approached within 2 or 3 cables, where is a depth of 8 or 8½ fathoms water; but, with a scant wind, caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Cape, and may drift a vessel too near and into danger.

Tides.—The flood sets eastward, and the ebb westward, off Cape Comorin, but the direction and strength of the streams are much affected by the ocean currents. The rise and fall, also, is very little and irregular, but the average may be stated as two feet. High water full and change, at 0. H. 30 M.

From Cape Comorin the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the base of the nearest mount, which is of a sharp conical form 1,403 feet above the sea, at 4 miles to the North-west of the Pagoda. It is separated from the range of the Ghauts, which rise behind it in majestic sharp peaks, forming a ridge which is in one with the cape bearing about North.

Approaching the coast from westward, it must be remembered that the above mentioned isolated conical mount can never be seen, even in the clearest weather, at a greater distance than 35 miles. Some prominent peaks to the north of it may be seen at 50 and 60 miles, and the most Southern visible one may be mistaken for the conical mount by ships passing at a great distance. The most likely one to be mistaken for it is a mountain 10 miles to the North-west of it, and called Marúvatúr; this is more than 2,000 feet high, and bears from Cadiapatam point, N. N. E., ½ E. distant 9 miles. Another peak, called Miandraghiri, 5,419 feet above the sea level, bears N. E. by N., distant about 10 miles from Marúvatùr.

Soundings.—The bank of soundings extends 55 miles off shore to the South-west of Cape Comorin. At the distance of 8 miles from the shore south of the Cape there is 20 fathoms; but north-west to as far as Quilon, that depth is between 4 and 5 miles off shore, except in the vicinity of Rattera, where 20 fathoms will be obtained only 2 miles off land.

Near Comorin and by Crocodile rock, casts of 10 fathoms are found nearly 3 miles from the mainland; but generally between the Cape and Enciam there is that depth at one and two miles distance. Between Enciam and Anjengo 10 fathoms is about one mile from land. The bottom is sand and shells, with exceptional rocky casts.

Eastward of Cape Comorin the bank of shoal soundings extends farther off shore, and has more overfalls.

Wadge Bank, (where a Captain of that name reports having once found 7 fathoms, least water) is a shoal of small extent on the bank of soundings, 36 miles S. W. from Cape Comorin. It was examined in 1861, but not less depth than 14 fathoms was found. This is probably that bank described by Horsburgh, as "a great way out from Cape "Comorin, and abounding with cod, where some ships have caught "considerable numbers of those fish, but it appears to be of small "extent, and little known."

Cadiapatam (Mutum) Point, bearing W. ¾ N., 14 miles from Cape Comorin, is rather high, and of a very red appearance, with steep gray cliffs, and a few trees near its extremity. A heavy surf prevails all along the coast between Comorin and Cadiapatam, and only catamarans are used by the natives; no ships' boats should attempt landing.

LIGHT.—A fixed white light is exhibited at an elevation of 132 feet from a dark grey granite octagonal column 72 feet in height on Cadiapatam Point; which is visible in clear weather from a ship's deck at a distance of 20 miles. This light is intended to give warning of the dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood, the outermost of which is known as the Crocodile rock.

CROCODILE ROCK.—Bearing S. W. from Cadiapatam light at the distance of 3½ miles, lies this dangerous sunken rock, close to which are depths of 14 and 16 fathoms and 20 fathoms at half a mile outside. A small part of the rock appears sometimes above water, but it does not break at all times, nor is there any break at high water when the sea is smooth. At night, do not approach it under 25 fathoms water.

Between Crocodile rock and Cadiapatam point lies the rocky islet Adumdah, and 1¾ miles W. by N. ⅜ N. from this islet is another called Kotah. Both are surrounded by sunken rocks and foul ground but there is a channel between the islets, and between them and Crocodile Rock. Kotah bears from the Crocodile N. ¼ W. nearly 2½ miles.

COLACHUL OR COLACHEL.—This place is on the shore just half-way between Cadiapatam and Enciam islet; off it there are several rocks above and below water. A red buoy lies a short distance to southward of the south-easternmost rocks. At the village of Colachul, troops sometimes embark in the fine season, the outlying rocks forming a partial break water, within which landing is comparatively easy.

There is a remarkable tree on the undulating ground of Aunipanri hills, elevated more than 250 feet above the sea, and bearing from Enciam islet N. E. by E. ½ E. 4½ miles, and about 4 miles northward of Colachel village.

ANCHORAGE.—Anchor with the tree bearing N. by E., and the Light House on Cadiapatam red point, E. S. E., in 11 or 12 fathoms water, which position will be 3½ miles to the North-west of Kotah rocky islet.

ENCIAM ISLET bears from Cadiapatam point N. W. by W. 10 miles; this islet is rocky, has a church on it, and lies about half a mile off the sandy shore; rocks, above and below water, project from it to the distance of half a mile north-west and south-west. A little to the east of the islet the steep land near the sea has a red appearance: indeed there are numerous patches of red land between Comorin and Quilon, but cocoanut-trees fringe the most part of the coast.

A depth of 13 fathoms will be found close to the outer rocks off Enciam; at night a vessel should not shoal under 20 fathoms, which depth is only 2 miles from the rocks.

COVILUM OR RUTTERA POINT, bears from Enciam islet about N. W. ½ W. 16 miles. The coast between them, except near Covilum, is sandy, nearly straight, fronted with cocoanut-trees and safe to approach. Covilum is a piece of low level land terminating in a bluff cape higher than the contiguous coast, but it projects very little, and has a building upon it; there are three other points close to the south-east of it and at the distance of three miles another point, one mile to the east of which is the village and back-water of Karuchel.

Horseburgh describes a point called Veniam as 7½ miles to the south-east of Ruttera point, and "formed of steep bold land or reddish cliffs, considerably elevated, having on the north side a small river and a village at the northern extremity of the high land that forms the point." This is evidently a description of Colatur hill and the village of Powaur as seen from southward, from which point of view the hill would look like a point projecting northward if the vessel was

far enough off to dip the trees. The coast line is, however, hereabouts, all sandy, and fronted with cocoanut trees. Colatur hill bears from Enciam islet N. W. ¼ N. distant 8 miles.

TRIVANDRUM, the capital of the independent State of Travancore, and the seat of the British Residency, is 5½ miles N. N. W. from Covilum. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length north and south; on the latter extremity stands the fort, about half a mile square, on ground elevated 100 feet above the sea. The Maha Rajah's palace within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European style; it is a short distance inland, more than 2 miles from the sandy beach of Pondera, or Poontoray. Trivandrum Observatory—Lat. 8° 30′ 32″ N. Long. 76° 59′ 45″ E.—is on a hill more than 2 miles north of the capital, and 196 feet above the sea. Its two white domes are not so conspicuous as was formerly the case, trees having grown up around them.

PONDERA, off which vessels communicating with Trivandrum should anchor, has a flgstaff on the sandy beach, which bears N. W. by N. distant 5 miles from Covilum, and is 1½ mile to the south-west of Trivandrum fort. No ships' boats should attempt communication with the shore, for there is generally a heavy surf in the north-east monsoon. The coast is sandy, with cocoanuts and other palms.

ANCHORAGE.—As the shore is deep-to, a vessel should anchor in 12 fathoms, and half a mile from Pondera the flagstaff bearing north-east and in line with the Observatory.

MOUNTAINS.—Inland of Trivandrum the ghauts are of great elevation; Cuchy Mulla, the highest peak, (called sometimes by early navigators. Anjengo peak) is 6,125 feet high, and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. distant 21 miles from the beach by Pondera flagstaff. Between this high range and the coast some small hills appear, the most remarkable of which is Naimum hill, or Mukunamulla, a regular sloping round mount about 600 feet above the sea, called by former navigators Brinjal hill. This hill bears east from the anchorage of Trivandrum, and being only 5 miles from the sea, is visible at a considerable distance from southward, and from Anjengo roadstead. There are small white churches in almost every village along this coast.

Between Covilum point and Anjengo, the land at the back of the cocoanut trees which fringe the coast is hilly and undulating.

Three and a half miles N. W. by W. from Covilum point and 1⅝ miles from the shore abreast, is a patch of 8 fathoms with 17 and 18 fathoms around it.

ANJENGO flagstaff bears from Covilum, N. W. ½ N., 20 miles; but as the fort and the few houses that are visible through the trees are low, this place is not easily distinguished from even a short distance. A church with a white front will be seen on the beach 2 or 3 cables to the north-west of the fort, and a bungalow on the hills 2 miles north of it.

The anchorage off Anjengo under 10 fathoms is foul rocky ground; but outside of that depth the bottom is sand and shells. A convenient berth is with the flagstaff bearing about N. E. by E., and Naimum hill about S. E. by E., in 11 or 12 fathoms one mile off shore.

There is some red table-land about 4 miles to the north of Anjengo which may denote the approach to it in coming from the north; this and other similar table-land along this coast, being much higher than the cocoanut trees, when seen from a ship's deck at a greater distance than 7 miles, give the mariner an idea that these red cliffs are at the water's edge; whereas the shore is all sandy from Covilum to Quilon.

QUILON.—Or properly Koilon, (Coulam and Columbum of the old writers,) is situated on the Travancore coast, about 40 miles to the north and west of Trevandrum.

Quilon is a projecting part of the coast, the outer part of which called Tangacheri, is a small rocky promontory slightly elevated above the adjoining land having on the highest part of it a flagstaff, the geographical position of which is Latitude 8° 53′ 20″ N., Longitude 76° 34′ 30″ E.

Quilon is rendered remarkable from the circumstance that the Travancore or Malabar Era is reckoned from its re-foundation in 825 A. D. In ancient times it was the port of greatest trading importance on the Travancore coast, and is mentioned in Arabic writings as having a trade with China as early as 851 A. D. It appears to have maintained its mercantile prosperity down to the beginning of the 16th century, most of its trade being carried on with China and Arabia, but Hamilton writing about 1700 mentions "its trade as inconsiderable."

In 1503, the Portuguese under Albuquerque established a factory here, and built a fort which was captured by the Dutch 150 years later; and in 1742, Quilon became subject to Travancore. From 1803 to 1830 a strong British garrison was stationed here which is now reduced to one Native regiment.

COAST.—The beach near Quilon is steep and sandy as far north as Tangacheri cove, where rocky coast begins and continues to the northward for from 2 to 3 miles, cocoanut groves grow down close to the high-water line. A heavy surf breaks on the shore, making landing at all times dangerous, except in native boats.

DANGEROUS.—Tangacheri Reef. The whole of the ground south of Tangacheri point to a distance of 8 cables is rocky and uneven, and at 6½ cables S. E. by E. ¼ E. from Tangacheri point is a rock that shows at low water springs, with from 4 to 9 feet around it while at 1¼ cables N. E. by N. of this rock is another rocky patch with only 11 feet water over it, and three fathoms around it. At a distance of one mile W. S. W. from Tangacheri point, is a rocky patch, having only 14 feet over it at low water, with from 3 to 5 fathoms around it. The bottom between this patch and the shoal is generally foul and uneven.

BUOY.—The south extreme of the reef south and east of Tangacheri point is marked by a red conical buoy in 27 feet water, and 23 feet close to it. This buoy is placed 9¾ cables (nearly) S. E. of Tangacheri flagstaff, and 9 cables S. W. by W. ½ W. from the Scottish Coffee Company's Factory chimney.

Some rocky patches extending parallel with the shore, and about one mile from it, are situated to the S. W. of the Coffee Factory, the least water found on them was 22 feet.

BUOY.—The north extreme of these patches is marked by a black conical buoy in 35 feet water, sand bottom. This buoy lies S. E. ½ E., one mile 3½ cables distant from Tangacheri flagstaff, and one mile S. W. ¾ S. from the Coffee Factory's chimney.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING QUILON.—When approaching Quilon from the northward, vessels should not shoal to less than 13 fathoms as off Tangacheri point the foul ground extends to westward to within less than a mile of this depth. Thiruvellarum church (white) 1½ mile north of Tangacheri point is a conspicuous object when bearing about east, but a little to the north or south of this bearing it is obscured

by cocoanut trees. Tangacheri flagstaff is not distinguishable until close in, as its upper extremity only just shows above the surrounding cocoanut trees. The Scottish Coffee Company's factory, a large building with a red chimney in the centre, and a large group of casuarina trees close to the south of it are the most conspicuous objects when making Quilon. Immediately south of the casuarina trees, is a high cocoanut tree, elevated above the surrounding groves; when this tree bears E. by N. a vessel will be to the south of the dangers, and can steer in for the anchorage on that bearing. This will bring her between the buoys when she can anchor as requisite.

ANCHORAGE.—The anchorage off Quilon is perfectly open to all winds from north-west through west and south to south-east so that it is little frequented by any vessels between May and October. The most convenient anchorage (October to May) and where a vessel will be close to the Port Office is with the chimney of the Coffee Company's factory bearing about N. E. and extreme of Tangacheri point W. N. W. in from 4½ to 5 fathoms sandy bottom. During the S. W. Monsoon vessels calling here should not bring Tangacheri flagstaff to the westward of north, nor anchor in less than 8 fathoms. There is little advantage in vessels calling here during this season as communication with the shore, except by signal, is impracticable. If intending to anchor close in shore the best passage in is between the buoys. Small native brigs and Patamars usually anchor between the Port office and Factory, 3 to 4 cables off shore.

FLAGSTAFF.—A small flagstaff 75 feet high belonging to the Port department has been erected in front of the factory, for the purpose of communicating with the ships at anchor.

TANGACHERI REEF.—Quilon, besides being a very projecting point of the Travancore coast, is rendered still more unsafe to approach by the bank of hard ground, called Tangacheri Reef, extending 1½ miles to the south-west, and 2 miles to the west of the point, and 6 miles along the coast to the northward. The bank should not be approached under 13 fathoms water by day, or 17 fathoms by night, as it is deep-to. At night, in standing northward along the coast with a fresh land wind, be careful to increase the distance from the shore as the vessel approaches Quilon.

TANGACHERI SETTLEMENT.—To the west of Quilon, is small and formerly belonged to the Dutch but now to the British. The head land was at one time fortified, ruins of the fortification being still visible while one of the bastions is now occupied as a Protestant burial ground. Tangacheri Flagstaff is on an artificial mound 27 feet above high water; this mound formed the N. W. angle of the old Fort. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quilon, while in judicial matters they are subject to the auxiliary Court at Cochin. The customs dues are collected by the Travancore Government, who pay a money equivalent to the British Government for the same.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, in Tangacheri cove at 0 hours 28 minutes, springs rise 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 4 inches, neaps rise 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 3½ inches.

AIBIKA, or Iviker river mouth, is about 4 miles north-west from Quilon; the entrance is very shallow, with rocks off it, and patches of foul ground out to 7 fathoms, which depth is found nearly 3 miles from the shore. A large ship, taking in cargo here, must anchor well out in 6 or 7 fathoms. The bar of the river has little more than one fathom at high tide; within the entrance, the area of shallow water is

very great, and there is canal communication with Cochin to the north, and Trevandrum to the south.

The coast from Iviker river to Cochin is all sand, and fringed with cocoanut trees.

Porkaud.—The town of Porkaud or Porca, lying 9 miles south of Alipee, had formerly a considerable trade in coir, timber, pepper &c.

Alipee or Aulapolay, Lat. 9. 29. 48. 8 Long. 76. 23. O. E., the principal seaport of the Maha Rajah of Travancore; bears N. N. W. 40 miles from Quilon point, the coast between, except near Tangacheri, is sandy and nearly straight; but 10 miles north of Quilon there is a straight indent, which does not, however, amount to one mile from a straight line drawn between the two places. The shore is safe to approach into the depth of 5 fathoms, mud; but it must be remembered that towards Alipee that depth is found nearly 3 miles off.

Alipee is a projecting part of the coast of Travancore, where trade is carried on all the year round, owing to the peculiar softness of its mud bank, which breaks the activity of the waves, and causes a large extent of smooth water, on which vessels anchor, hence it was called Mud Bay by early navigators.

The present bank is of recent formation; the former mud bank having slowly travelled down the coast and is now located off Pullanay a small village 15 miles from Alipee Light.

As these mud banks frequently shift southwards advice should be taken from the Master Attendant as to the best anchorage.

In the fair season, vessels may anchor off Alipee in 3 or 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. E. by E.

In the S. W. Monsoon the best anchorage is in 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. E. by E.

Light.—Alipee has a flagstaff which shows above the trees, and near it a white Light house 115 feet high. The light is a revolving white light of the second order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute; it is elevated 113 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 miles. An iron screw pile pier 500 feet in length was erected in 1881, a little to the south of the Light-house.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the coast or in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or on the mud bank off Alipee. The S. W. monsoon sets in at Alipee generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alipee occurs at 9—40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4—40 P. M.

General direction of the wind during S. W. Monsoon at Alipee is from W. N. W. to N. W.

J. ROHDE,

Master Attendant, Alipee.

RULES

For the better regulation of boat service at the ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{7th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{21st November 1878.}}$

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all boats and crews plying in the port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

4. From and after the $\frac{\text{20th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{4th December 1878.}}$ no boat shall be permitted to carry goods for passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port. unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat Master shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rs. shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat owner shall be guilty of, or assist in, altering or erasing the number, he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule (C), which may be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days..

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 European or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 Rs. or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Boat Master's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower and any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 rupees or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All Boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of License.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his License, which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the License will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain, the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat-owners or boatmen shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's office within one week of such transfer; in default the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which Licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

* 29. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the Registration, he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register Book.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
DEWAN.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th Kartigay 1054.
24th November 1878.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 24th April 1884.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of Crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit   *to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of*   *under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th November* 1878. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

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Signature of Boat Master.

C.

Schedule of Boat hire for the Ports of Colachel and Quilon.

No.	Articles.	Boat hire. Chs.	C.	Remarks.
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts	2	...	
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each bundle not exceeding 3 cwts.
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...	
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...	
5	Hides per bale	7	...	
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	..	
7	Long cloth per bale	6	...	
8	Paper and gunnies per bale ...	6	...	
9	Provisions and oilmanstores per cask ...	6	...	
10	Do. Do. per case ...	3	...	
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	...	12	
12	Paddy and other grains per bag ...	2	...	
13	Tea per chest	4	...	
14	Spice per chest	14	...	
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	...	
16	Laurel nut do.	2	...	
17	Crockery per box	2	...	
18	General cargo per cwt.	2	...	
19	Timber logs per candy	4	...	
20	Planks per corge	28	...	
21	Do. double per corge	56	...	
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1,000 ...	30	...	
23	Do. without do. do. ...	15	...	
24	Copra per bale	8	...	
25	Ginger do.	8	...	
26	Turmeric do.	8	...	
27	Coir do.	10	...	
28	Iron, Copper & other metals per candy...	8	...	
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...	
30	Silk cases each	2	...	
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...	
32	Crackers do.	4	...	
33	Jars per 100	35	...	
34	Preserves per chest	2	...	
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...	
36	Wheat and other grains per candy ...	8	...	
37	Passengers per head	4	...	
38	Ballast per ton	14	...	

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boat					Chs.		Chs.
Single Boat with 6 oars	in fair weather	to	Pattamars		10	To Ships	20
Do. 4	Do.	Do.	Do.		8	Do.	14
Do. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.		7	Do.	12

Night fair weather double the above rates, and night foul weather four rates.

A Boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Boat Master.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to cancel clause 29 of the Boat rules for the ports of Quilon and Colachel dated

21st November 1878.
7th Kartigay 1054.

BOAT RULES.

For the Port of Alleppey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Ports.

2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.

3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

4. Similarly the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.

5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

6. From and after the 20th Instant no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

7. If any person, who has not registered and numbered his boat or taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is sea-worthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.

11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalam figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat-owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 9 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall, on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed Schedule (C), which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale :—

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower.* * And any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master Attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment, or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat-owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Boat Master, or in particular cases by the Master Attendant, whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or ships' stores, all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

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* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

34. All Boat-owners shall have their Boats inspected and registered as required by the above Rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry,
6th October 1874.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length & thickness.	Date of License.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit   to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. *I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Names of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

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Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.*

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey as per schedule C, appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat hire) will take effect from the 1st January 1881 / 19th Margaly 1056 and continue in force till further notice.

1. Cocoanut with husk ... ...Re. 1 per 1,000
2. Do. without do. ... ...chs. 8 " "
3. Copra, Ginger, Turmeric, Coffee, Pepper, Wheat and other grains in bags or robins...5¼ per candy.
4. Metals ... ...5¼ " "

* Modified by Notification dated 20th December 1880.

5. Coir in bales and Yarn or Fibre...	chs. 6½	per	candy.
6. Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c. ...	...7	,,	,,
7. Rope, Twine, in bundles ...	...6½	,,	,,
8. Piece goods, gunnies, twine, in bales	...4	,,	bale.
9. Stationery	...5¼	,,	candy.
10. Silk cases	...2	,,	case.
11. China paper	...2	,,	,,
12. Umbrellas and Crackers ...	..3	,,	,,
13. Crockery and preserves ...	...2	,,	,,
14. Jars...	...17	,,	100
15. Tea-3 chs. per chest, 1½ chs. per ½ chest, 1 ch. per ¼ chest.			
16. Cardamoms	chs. 14	per	chest.
17. Paddy	,, 6	,,	candy.
18. Firewood	,, 12	,,	1,500 litters.
19. Water	,, 6	,,	Hhd.
Do. ... ... Re. 1	,,	,,	Leaguer.
Do. in bulk ... ... ,, 1	6	,,	boat.
20. Pilgrims 15 in No. with sundries embarking or landing ,, 1	,, 2		
21. Shipping Planks ... ,, 1	,,	,,	corge.
Do. Do. Double ,, 2		,,	Do.
Do. Timber logs	chs. 4	,,	candy.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

RATES OF HIRE FOR PASSENGER BOATS.

Single boats with	6 oars in fair weather	to Pattamar	10 chs.	Ships	20 chs.
Do.	4 Do.	Do.	8 ,,	Do.	14 ,,
Do.	3 Do.	Do.	7 ,,	Do.	12 ,,

Night fair weather double the above rates, and night foul four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hour double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M., double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry on Circuit,
Paravoor, 20th December 1880.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notification in modification of para 19 of the boat rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875, that, in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry, 20th June 1876. / 16th Auny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the Pier toll and tramway hire of the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. PIER TOLL.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary goods per candy	,,	1	,,
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	,,	,,
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing* a ton or upwards per ton	2	,,	,,
Four-wheeled carriages each	3	,,	,,
Two-wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	,,
Ponies each	1	8	,,
Horses each	2	,,	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals each ...	,,	1	,,
Piano-forte each	3	,,	,,

II. TRAMWAY HIRE.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Per candy	,,	1	,,

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 12th March 1881. / 1st Pangoony 1056. but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Regulation I of 1061, it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that from and after the 1st January 1886. / 19th Margaly 1061. the port dues levied at the Port of Alleppey shall be at the rate of 9 pies per ton.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th December 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

* Modified by Notification dated 31st May 1884.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated 21st June 1887 published in page 577 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated $\frac{\text{5th July 1887.}}{\text{22nd Auni 1062.}}$ it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government extend, until further notice, the concession for granting Port Clearance before arrival of a vessel at the Ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st July 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for the registry of Escheat and Pokudi lands.

1. In cases of Escheat and Pokudi, lands which are in the names of the original owners and which have not passed into the possession of third persons, as well as all the moveable effects shall alone be sold by public auction then and there, and the sale-proceeds credited to Government. The lands shall then be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules in force, with the exception that in the case of Jenmam lands, the Jenmibhogam (Jenmy's due) shall be deducted.

2. In the case of lands found in the enjoyment of third persons, whose possession thereof and payment of the Government tax thereon, though unsupported by any title-deeds, has extended over fifty years back from the date of the enquiry, they shall, if of pattom tenure, be registered as such and held as hitherto.

3 But if the lands be of any of the tenures viz; Otti, Jenmam, Adima or Anubhogam &c., any rights to an enhancement or fresh imposition of assessment which the Sirkar may have over such lands according to the rules in force and according to past usage, such as Otti Vilakum, Rathivaram, &c. shall be duly satisfied after which they shall be registered in the names of the present holders under the respective tenures.

If the Sirkar has no such rights over such lands, they shall be simply transferred and registered in the names of the holders under the respective tenures.

4. Whenever in the case of any of such lands which have not been subjected to the process of Otti Vilakum in the usual course, an alteration in the tax by Otti Vilakum or otherwise is found necessary, the necessary enquiries shall be made, and the matter reported to the Huzur for orders.

5. When Escheat or Pokudi lands are in the possession of third persons by virtue of any mortgage, hypothecation or other deed executed by their owners, their Vilayartham (or established price), being a certain multiple of the annual full assessment, shall be calculated, and the amount of the incumbrance being deducted therefrom, the remainder shall be recovered from the mortgagee or other person and the land registered in his name as pattom.

6. Where the title-deeds are not proved to be genuine as well as in cases where a party has no title-deeds, but is in possession of the land and has expended money and labour upon it, the full amount of the Vilayartham shall be received from the holder and the lands registered in his name as pattom.

7. Where Vilayartham is levied as above stated, the following procedure shall be observed. If the lands be wet and of pattom tenure, the tax levied shall be the munkaram (മുൻകരം) i. e. ayacut tax. If, however, they be gardens of the same tenure, the tax levied shall either be the munpattom or present pattom whichever happens to be the higher, the munpattom being the Ayacut tax, and the present pattom the tax as at present estimated with reference to the productive capacity of the garden. Lands other than pattom shall be taxed at the rate usual in each particular case, care being taken that in case of lands belonging to the Jenmies, the Jemi bhogam, (the Jenmy's due) is distinctly specified in the account.

8. When the amount of the incumbrance upon a land exceeds its Vilayartham it shall, if its tenure be other than pattom, be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules obtaining in each case. If the tenure is pattom it shall be simply transferred and registered as usual.

9. In any case where objection is raised on reasonable grounds to holding a land on payment of the Vilayartham a statement with full particulars shall be taken from the party objecting with a view to ascertain whether the unwillingness to pay is due to any defect in the land itself or to the destitute condition of the party concerned. Such statement together with other records of the case shall be submitted for orders to the Huzur.

10. Whenever pattom lands are held by a person either in his own name or in a subordinate capacity in virtue of any writing granted from the adhikaram before the date of the Huzur Circular of the 21st Mithunam 1034, which is to the effect that all transfers of property shall be under the sanction of the Tahsildar, or in virtue of any title deed stamped or unstamped and executed before the introduction of Registration in 1043, they (such pattom lands) shall continue to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

11. The same procedure shall be observed in the case of pattom lands regarding which a transfer of registry had been made in the name of the holder previous to the date of the above circular and of which the said holder has possession though no title-deeds are forthcoming.

12. When the necessary enquiries are made and the records submitted to the Division Peishcar for confirmation of the existing title, and for the maintenance of present possession, and for the transfer and registry for munkaram, of pattom lands which, whether standing in a person's sole name or not, do not pay tax at present or of Otti Jenmam or other lands which have been alienated to third persons by their Escheat or Pokudi owners during their lifetime, or which are held by virtue of any engagement with the Jenmy direct, the Peishcar shall, if he finds the records satisfactory, pass orders accordingly and shall in any case of doubt submit the records to the Huzur for orders.

13. A similar report shall be submitted to the Huzur where it is found that Obhayam Palisa or other extra cesses were incumbent upon the escheated or Pokudi person and which have to be struck off the accounts.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrurm,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer, or by any means, directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respective jurisdictions, without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

Judges.
Munsiffs.
Dewan Peishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kandukrishy and Melcanganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Amindars.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be acquired, the tenure on which it is held, its pattom, the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the Public Servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION

Prohibiting the shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 Rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those, who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles infested by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorized by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para. 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will as hitherto be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Cutchery,
Trevandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE

To Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident, which if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner*, to obtain the sanction of the Sircar, in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section I of Regulation III of 1060, it is hereby notified that from and after the $\frac{\text{1st Chingom 1061}}{\text{15th August 1885}}$ a monthly deduction of one Chuckrum in the Rupee will be made from the salary of all Police officers not entitled to the benefit of the service pension rules, to form a "Superannuation Fund" under the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
8th August 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules for the Conservancy and Sanitation of the town of Trivandrum, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th Alpasy 1053, corresponding with the 26th October 1877.

1. The limits of the town in which these rules shall have force will be clearly defined at first and from time to time afterwards, when it may be found necessary to enlarge or contract it.

2. *Source of water supply and public bathing places.* All rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells, springs which are generally resorted to for bathing or drawing water from, shall, from such date as may be proclaimed, be considered as placed under the control and inspection of the Government Conservancy officer and his staff, whose duty will be in respect of these to prevent their pollution by washing therein or in such portion thereof as may have been forbidden, soiled cloths or rags other than those worn by people at the time of bathing, cooking

vessels, or cattle of any kind, or soaking therein timber, husks or other materials, tending to destroy the purity of the water, or throwing or mixing therein any dirt or substances having the same injurious effect on the water.

Sources of water supply shall be specified and marked out to meet the requirements of washing clothes and animals. Appendix A.

3. The public thoroughfares within the town including all main and minor roads, all streets and lanes which are not private property shall be similarly considered as placed under the control or inspection of the Government Conservancy officer whose duty it will be to enforce cleanliness and to prevent and remove all obstructions or inconvenience to traffic and passengers using them in the way of encroachments on the roadway by the erection of temporary sheds, pandals, &c. without due permission had or by allowing carts or other vehicles to remain or by picketing cattle thereon unnecessarily.

4. The Conservancy officer shall cause a sufficient number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other receptacles to be placed in convenient situations in streets and crowded places and shall require the occupiers of houses to cause all dust and rubbish to be deposited daily therein, whence it shall be removed and carried away in the scavenging carts belonging to the Conservancy establishment to places that shall be selected by the Conservancy officer, from time to time, with the permission of the Government.

5. Permission for the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, where such can be allowed without inconvenience to the public, will be granted on application to the Government Conservancy officer. Appendix B.

6. Markets and Bazaars including open spaces where fairs are or may be held, shall also be under the control, inspection and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, whose duty in respect of these shall be, first to enforce perfect cleanliness and order; secondly to prevent vegetables or meat unfit for human consumption being exposed for sale.

7. Public latrines (when built or enclosed) and such other places as may be assigned for the purpose shall also be under the exclusive control of the Conservancy officer.

8. *Private privies and backyards.* He shall in this connection have also power to inspect privies and backyards of private dwellings and enforce cleanliness in them. Appendix C.

9. Cart stands, cattle pens and stables owned by private parties shall similarly be under the control and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, who shall have power to enforce cleanliness and order and to remove therefrom cattle suffering from infectious diseases. But when the Government is the owner, the Conservancy officer shall have access to the places and suggest to the officer in charge the enforcement of sanitary rules. If they are not acted upon, he shall report the same to the Government.

10. No burial or burning ground whether public or private shall be made or formed on or after the date on which these rules come into force without the permission of the Government. The existing burning and burial grounds shall be open to the inspection and control of the Conservancy officer and subject to the Conservancy rules. But in regard to cemeteries attached to churches and mosques, the Conservancy officer shall, when he deems it necessary to inspect them, have access to them with the permission of the priest or minister in charge and suggest the sanitary improvements prescribed by the rules.

Should access be refused or the suggestion not acted upon, the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local Magistrate.

11. All occupations of a dangerous kind such as the making of gunpowder, firework &c., and premises whereon they or chunam kilns or smith's forges are set up, shall be under the control of the Government Conservancy officer.

12. *Stray Cattle.* It will also be the duty of the Conservancy officer to keep the thoroughfares and streets clear of stray cattle, by causing them to be removed to and detained in pounds (which will be established for the purpose), till released on payment of the prescribed fines by the owners or sold as unclaimed property.

13. *Miscellaneous.* It shall also be the duty of the Conservancy officer

(a) To prevent indecent exposure of the person in the vicinity of thoroughfares for purposes of calls of nature.

(b) To prevent persons who may be afflicted with blindness or loathsome disease squatting on the sides of thoroughfares for purpose of begging.

(c) To prevent carriages being driven during darkness without light.

(d) To prevent cattle being left tethered in the vicinity of roads so as to cause danger to passing conveyances.

(e) To prevent carts and carriages being driven by persons too young or too old or otherwise incompetent.

(f) To enforce the speedy removal of carcases from roads or from private premises.

(g) To prevent glandered horses or any animals suffering from any loathsome or infectious diseases, or any substances of offensive smell such as putrid fish being taken into a market, fair or other place of public resort or through any public thoroughfare.

14. Any violation of the said rules will, on the same being proved, be punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding rupees 10, or in default of fine with simple imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

15. The Conservancy officer may prosecute, directly or through his subordinates, before any competent Magistrate, any persons violating the foregoing rules within 3 months next after the commission of such offences.

SECTION 2 APPENDIX A.

(1) Cooking vessels may be cleaned at some distance from the sources of water.

(2) Washermen and others who may stand in need of washing soiled clothes and rags are allowed the privilege of doing so in the Karamanuy river 300 yards below the site of the old bridge and in the Killiyaur river some 200 yards below Killipaulom bridge. The forbidden parts will be marked by posts.

(3) The following sources of water are assigned for washing animals as well as soiled clothes, rags, &c.

The river ghauts specified in para 2 as well as the sources of water enumerated below.

Kollencolom. (കൊല്ലൻ കുളം)

Valoothakautcolum. (വഴുതക്കാട്ടു കുളം)

Authuvarampucolum at Challay, (ആറ്റുവരമ്പു കുളം) and 3 out of the group of reservoirs in the Brick fields.

SECTION 5 APPENDIX B.

For the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, written application should be made to the Conservancy officer, who shall inspect the sites applied for and stake out such parts as are absolutely required for sheds being built, leaving a sufficient space for free passage of traffic and passengers, and shall give his permission in writing.

SECTION 8 APPENDIX C.

Private privies and backyards may be inspected at any time between sunrise and sunset and after 6 hours' notice to their owners, and if opposition is offered the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local magistracy.

The above rules will come into force on the 20th Kartigay current.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

DIVISIONS OF THE TOWN OF TREVANDRUM FOR PURPOSES OF CONSERVANCY.

The limits of the Town where the rules for Conservancy and sanitation are intended to operate will at present be conterminous with the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and the interior of the Fort. The burial ground on the beach is also included in the jurisdiction.

The town shall, for the purpose of Conservancy arrangements, be divided into 5 divisions, namely the Fort Division, the Challay Division, the Tycaud Division, the Pettah Division, and the Sreevarahom Division.

BOUNDARIES.

Fort Division—Bounded on all sides by the Fort.

Challay Division—Bounded on the North by the Public road, running along the canal called "Cochaur," on the South and East by the Southern and Eastern limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the road leading to Tiroovellum.

Tycaud Division—Bounded on the North by the Observatory road, on the South by the road running along the Cochaur, on the East by the Eastern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the Main road.

Pettah Division—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the South by the road branching off along the outside of the Northern and Western Fort walls and turning from the Western Fort Gate to Shangoomoogam, on the East by the Main road and on the West by the Parvathy Poothen Canal and Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate.

Sreevarahom Division—Bounded on the North by the road branching off along the outside of the Southern and Western Forts and turning to Shangoomoogam, on the South by the Southern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the East by the Public road leading to Tiroovellum, and on the West by the Western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, including the burial ground recently established on the sea coast.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

Supt's Ranges	*Chowkeys*	*Supt's Ranges.*	*Chowkeys*
ARAMBOLY	...Aramboly.	NORTHERN	...Kundanaad.
	Poonacoolam.		Mookum.
	Alavākaray.		Anthacarally.
	Unjegramum.		Chathanaad.
MANACOODY	...Manacoody.		Varapulay.
	Colachel.		Monumbom or Palliport.
	Puttanum.		Bagavathikota.
	Poovar.		Ramesverumkota.
	Vilinjum.		Edapully.
	Poonthoray.		Mamalay.
	Anjengo.		Paravoor Thottumukum.
	Areekuty.	ARIENKAVOO	...Achenkovil.
NORTHERN	Katoor.		Kolathoorpula.
	Veloothoolly.		Arienkavoo.

Besides these, there is the Alleppey Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkeys of Quilon and Paroor which are under the control of the Quilon Peishcar, the Chowkeys of Vellyanuttom and Goodalore, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Pulpanabhapurom Peishcar.

RULES.

Regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts and Coolies.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Mussaljee and one Cavady Cooly shall be 2 Rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or 1 rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Musaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day, and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5.—A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for cauthom.

7—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 12 cash per mile or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies,

and with the Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trevandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to by, the Tahsildar of Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers and coolies &c. from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that Station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of the dâk laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A memo of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the officer who supplies the bearers &c.

N. B.—As bearers, &c. are not readily procurable at all stations, it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

SPECIAL RATES

Sanctioned for the roads from Cottayam and Changanacherry and Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be 1 chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.

2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive half hire at 10 cash each man per mile.

3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.

4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.

5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.

6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.

7. The hire for a Baggage cooly shall be 1 chuckrum per mile.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Maracan and Rowers.

WHEREAS the rates at which Rowers and Maracan are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows :—and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile......	8	Cash.
Do. empty Do. Do. Do.	4	Cash.
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat, for day..............	2½	Fans.
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid Batta at the rate every day of	1	Fan.

The persons, for whom Rowers &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The Rowers &c. must be paid before they are expected to move the Boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies.

WHEREAS the rates at which Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter :—

Every Rower of loaded Cabin Boat, for every mile	8	Cash.
Do. empty Do. Do. Do.	4	,,
Every Boatman for every mile for a loaded Boat............	8	,,
Do. Do. Do. empty	4	,,
Do. Baggage Cooly for every mile................	12	,,

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
22nd December 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND DISTRICTS OR TALUQS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Pulpañabapuram or Southern...	Pulpanabapuram.	Thovala	Poothapaundy.
		Agastheswarem	Yedalacoody.
		Eraneel	Eraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavencode	Coolithoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Nedoovengaud	Nedoovengaud.
		Sheraingeel	Attengal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Uddur.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircoluncara.
		Kartigapully	Aripaud.
		Mavelikaray	Mavelikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay.
		Kottarakaray	Kotarakaray.
		Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Cottayam or Northern ...	Cottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vykam	Vykam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Thirunakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Moovattupulay	Moovattupulay.
		Thodoopulay	Karicode.
		Kunnattunaud	Peroombavoor.
		Aulangaud	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cunnencolankara.

JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT AND MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Proverthies or Maniams in each Taluq comprising the jurisdiction of the District and Munsiffs' Courts.
Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	All the Kelvies in the Thovala and Agastheesuram Taluqs.
	Pulpanabapoorom ..	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Erraneel Taluqs.
Trevandrum....	Neyyattankara	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode Taluq; and Neyyattankara, Parashallay, Kunnathookal Kollayil, Coolathoor and Peroonkadavilah in the Neyyattankara Taluq.
	Trevandrum (old) ...	Nellamun, Oolloor, Coolathoor, Kalacoottom, Palkulangara & Puttom in the Trevandrum Taluq.
	Do. (new) ...	Vunjioor, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum Taluq; Naimom, Vilapil, Kottookal, & Marookil in the Neyyattankara Taluq, and Kulathummal, Perunkulam, Nedumungad, Arianad, Olamalakel and Karakulam in the Nedumungad Taluq.
	Sherayankil	All the Adigaroms in the Sherayankil Taluq, Vamanapuram and Vembayam in the Nedumungad Taluq and Pallipuram and Thonnakel in the Trevandrum Taluq.
Quilon. ...	Quilon	All the Praverties in the Quilon Taluq and Thevalacara and Chavara in the Karunagapalli Taluq.
	Krishnapuram	Karunagapalli, Kulshakarapuram, Puthupalli, Krishnapuram, Thalava and Ponmana in the Karunagapalli Taluq; Pandalam Vadakakara, Pandalam Thekakara, Thamarakulam, Pallikal and Nuranad in the Mavelicara Taluq; and Pathiyur in the Kartigapalli Taluq.
	Kottarakaray	All the Praverties in the Kottarakaray, Puthnapuram and Kunattur Taluqs and Omalloor in the [Chenganoor Taluq.
	Shencotta	All the Maniams in the Shencotta Taluq.
	Aripaud	Karthigapalli, Aripad, Kirikad, Chepaud, Pallipaud, Muthukulam, Kelakakara, Kumarapuram and Thrikunnapullai in the Karthigapalli Taluq. and Mavelicara, Kannamangalam, Thekakara, Chennithalla and Ala in the Mavelicara Taluq.
Alleppey, ...	Tiruvella (as a tentative measure) ...	All the Praverties in the Tiruvella and Chenganoor Taluqs except Omalloor in the latter, and Manjadikara, Changanacheri, Puthupalli and Kanjerapalli in the Changanacheri Taluq.
	Alleppey	All the Praverties in the Ambullapulla Taluq, and Muttar, Velianad and Nilamperur in the Changanacheri Taluq.
	Shertallai...	All the Praverties in the Shertallai Taluq.
	Vycome	All the Praverties in the Vycome Taluq except Mulakulam, and Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur [in the Ettumanoor Taluq.
	Cottayam...	All the Praverties in the Cottayam, Ettumanoor and Meenachel Taluqs except Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in Ettumanur and Ramapuram in Meenachel.
Paravoor ...	Muvattupullai	All the Praverties in the Muvattupulai, Todupulai and Kunnatanad Taluqs except Thrikakara, Edapalli Thekkumbagum and Vadakkumbagam in Kunnatnad, Manjapara in the Alengaud Taluq, Molakulam in the Vycome Taluq and Ramapuram in the Meenachel Taluq.
	Paravoor	All the Praverties in the Paroor Taluq & Alengaud, Airur, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara, Puthenchira and Puthenvelicara in the Alengaud Taluq, and Edapalli Thekkumbagam and Vadakkumbagam and Thrikakara in the Kunnatnad Taluq.

PENSION RULES

ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL BY HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJAH

Under date the *15th August* 1864. / *1st Chingom* 1040.

1. All public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 rupees and upwards and named in the annexed List marked A, shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period of not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years, who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one-half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorized Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed, must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18 shall not count towards pension.

A.

Dewan.
Dewan Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sadr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Munsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police, Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzur Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzur Treasurer.
Manager, Huzur Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzur Head Royasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sadr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.

Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators, Writers, Samprethies and Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzur Cutcherry, Sadr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzur Cutcherry and Sadr Court; and every Office in the other Departments, to which is attached a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards excepting such grade as that of Peon.

Table of the principal Road and Canal routes in Travancore with distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1 Road from Trevandrum to Northern Frontier.
2 Do. Do. Tinnevelly.
3 Do. Do. Shencottah.
4 Do. Do. Quilon.
5 Do. Nedoovengaud to Shorlacode.
6 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
7 Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
8 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
9 Do. Do. to Colachel Port.
10 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
11 Do. Kayencolum to Poonalore.
12 Do. Ayur to Colathoorpolay
13 Do. Perambaloor to Alwaye and Ernacollum.
14 Do. Muvattupulay to Western Frontier.
15 Do. Coothatacolem to Thoduvully.
16 Do. Ettumanoor to Lalum.
17 Do. Cottayam viâ Peermade to Ammayanaikanoor.
18 Backwater route from Trevandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1. *Main central road, from Trevandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Cottayam,—156 Miles.*		
Trevandrum*	0	
Bavanapuram	$19\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. river (bridged)	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Killimanoor do. (do.)—Road to Aleugode joins	24	
Road to Quilon joins	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Nellamail	29	
Ayoor river (bridged)	$34\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Colathoorpolay joins	$35\frac{1}{8}$	
Ayoor	36	
Cottaracaray* ($47\frac{1}{2}$) Quilon to Shencottah road crosses	$46\frac{1}{3}$	
Yanadymangalom—Kulladay river (ferry) ...	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
Uddoor*—Joins road from Kayencolum to Ponalore	$58\frac{2}{3}$	

1. *Main central road,—(Continued.)*

Leaves Kayencolum to Poonalore road ...	60
Pundalum	$64\frac{3}{4}$
Do. river (ferry)	66
Chenganoor	74
Ranee river (ferry)	$75\frac{1}{2}$
Vurraytyaur (do.)	78
Manimalay river (ferry)	79
Tiroovella—Road to Kavioor joins ...	80
Lapalam river (bridged)	85
Chunganacherry*—Road to Waroor joins ...	87
Cunnenparoor river (bridged)	88
Pullum road joins	95
Codymullay river (bridged)	96
Cottayam*	$96\frac{1}{2}$
Peermade road joins	$97\frac{1}{4}$
Cottayam river (bridged)	$98\frac{1}{4}$
Neelamungalam river (bridged)	100
Ettamanoor—Road to Lalem joins ...	104
Ellacaud	112
Coothathacolem—Roads to Thoduvully and Puravum join	120
Muvatupulay and river(ferry)-Road to Western frontier joins	132
Perumbaloor—Road to Alwaye joins ...	144
Perryaur river (ferry)	148
Angamalee	152
Northern frontier	156

2. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly viâ Arambooly 93 miles.*

Trevandrum*	0
Killiar river (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$
Karamanay river (do.)	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Road to Cotoor joins	$2\frac{2}{3}$
Villinjum road joins	$8\frac{1}{3}$
Balaramapuram	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Pooar road joins	9
Neyattincaray*	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Neyar river (bridged)	$13\frac{1}{4}$
Amaravillay	14
Road to Anaparay joins	$14\frac{1}{4}$
Parachalay	$18\frac{2}{3}$
Kalliakavelay	20
Coolithoray* river (bridged)	$23\frac{1}{2}$
Thodoovetty (Marthandam)	$24\frac{1}{4}$
Road to Thiruvettaur joins	$24\frac{2}{3}$
Road to Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$

2. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly,—(Continued.)*

Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Moolagamood,—Road to Colachel joins ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
Thakallay	32	
Eraneel and Shoralacode roads join ...	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
Oodagherry*	$33\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Colachel joins	$36\frac{5}{6}$	
Nagercoil* (Vadasherry)	$42\frac{1}{8}$	
Palayaur river (bridged)	$42\frac{2}{3}$	
Thovallay	48	
Aramboly	$50\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
Panagoody	56	British Territory.
Palamcottah*	90	
Tinnevelly (Railway Station.)	93	

3. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, viâ Shencottah,—$67\frac{1}{2}$ miles*

Trevandrum*	0	
Caracolum river (bridged.)	6	
Nedoovengaud*	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
Roads to Arianaud and Vembayaconum join ..	12	
Road to Kullar joins	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Pallode,—Manoor river (bridged.) ..	$21\frac{1}{2}$	
Chittar river do. ...	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Quilon joins	$30\frac{5}{8}$	
Maddathoray	$31\frac{2}{3}$	
Colathoorpolay,*—Road to Ayoor joins ..	40	
Meenmootty	43	
Paripar river (ferry)	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Joins road from Quilon to Shencottah ...	46	
Camp Gorge	$47\frac{1}{2}$	
Ariencavoo*	54	
Poolyaray	$58\frac{1}{2}$	
Shencottah*	64	
Travancore Frontier	65	
Courtallum	$67\frac{1}{2}$	British Territory.

4. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Quilon,—$45\frac{1}{4}$ miles.*

Trevandrum*	0
Doloor river (bridged.)	$4\frac{2}{3}$
Calacootum	10
Canniapuram	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Thonekul	12
Pullypooram	$13\frac{1}{3}$
Mamem bridge	$19\frac{1}{6}$
Attingal Cutcherry, river, and ferry ...	21
Road to Wurkallay joins	$26\frac{1}{2}$

4. *Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Quilon,—(Continued.)*

Navoycolum	$27\frac{3}{4}$
Road to Nadayarah joins	$30\frac{1}{2}$
Road to Madathoray joins	31
Chathanoor	36
Ithicurray river (ferry.)	$37\frac{1}{4}$
Quilon*	$45\frac{1}{4}$

5. *Road from Nedoovengaud to Shorlacode,—39 miles.*

Nedoovengaud*	0
Olamalacul	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Areecanaud,—Karamanay river (ferry.) ...	8
Cotoor road crosses	$9\frac{3}{4}$
Paroothapally	$9\frac{7}{8}$
Moonaray,—Neyar river (ferry.) ...	$12\frac{5}{8}$
Coviloor	20
Road to Panachamood and Amravillay joins...	$21\frac{2}{3}$
Cullicl,—Codyar river (ferry.)	$28\frac{3}{4}$
Colasagarum—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses...	$32\frac{2}{3}$
Ponmana,—Paralayar river (causeway.) ...	$36\frac{1}{2}$
Shorlacode*	39

6. *Road from Nagercoil to Balamore,—23⅔ miles.*

Nagercoil	0
Vadasherry*	$\frac{3}{4}$
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$, 2
Road to Aramboly joins	6
Thittivillay	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Palayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Alagiapandiapuram,—Ashamboo road joins ...	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins ..	$11\frac{1}{8}$
Massapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney estate joins	$16\frac{4}{5}$
Calagasem river (causeway)	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Balamore	$23\frac{2}{3}$

7. *Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly,—15⅓ miles.*

Shorlacode*	0
Anendenar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$
1st Junction Balamore road	$3\frac{1}{8}$
2nd do. Balamore road—Thadicarenconum	$3\frac{1}{5}$
Alagiapandiapuram,—Road to Ashamboo joins.	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Palayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{7}{8}$
Thittivellay	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{5}{8}$
Arasiar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$
Nanjenaud Poothenaur head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Seethapal	10
Aramboly...	$15\frac{1}{3}$

8. *Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin,*—$11\frac{2}{3}$ *miles.*

Nagercoil*	0
Parvathyagaram road joins	$\frac{3}{4}$
Dhurmapuram road joins	$\frac{7}{8}$
Parakay road joins	1
Parakay caul bridge	$1\frac{2}{3}$
Agasteeswarem cutcherry	$1\frac{7}{8}$
Sooshindrum tank...	$1\frac{7}{8}$, $2\frac{1}{3}$
Sooshindrum—Palayar river (bridged)—	
Marangoor road joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$
Tamaracolem road joins	5
Cotarum	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$
Panagoody road joins	$10\frac{1}{5}$
Cape Comorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$

9. *Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Port,*—$13\frac{3}{4}$ *miles.*

Nagercoil*	0
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$
Vulliar (bridged)	$8\frac{1}{3}$
Eraneel—Road to Thakallay joins ...	$8\frac{2}{3}$
Monday market—Roads to Poothoocaday and Tiroovancode join	10
Colachel*—Road to Karingal joins ...	$13\frac{3}{4}$

10. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah,*—$59\frac{3}{4}$ *miles.*

Quilon*	0
Road to Backwater joins	8
Koondaray	10
Cottaracaray*—Road to Coonathoor joins ...	$15\frac{7}{8}$
Main central road crosses ... [Mills join...	$16\frac{5}{8}$
Poonalore* Roads to Nedengyam and Paper	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Suspension bridge over Kulladay river—	
Kayencolam road joins	28
Eddamanoor	33
Otacul	$38\frac{7}{8}$
Road from Trevandrum joins	$41\frac{1}{2}$
Camp Gorge	$42\frac{7}{8}$
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44
Anachady river do.	$44\frac{1}{2}$
Ariencavoo*	$49\frac{1}{2}$
Top of Ariencavoo Pass	$51\frac{1}{4}$
Puliyera	54
Shencotta*	59
Travancore frontier	$59\frac{3}{4}$

11. *Road from Kayencolom to Poonalore,*—35 *miles.*

Kayencolem	0
Road from Mavillakerry joins	$1\frac{1}{4}$

11. *Road from Kayencolom to Poonalore,—(Continued.)*

Pullikul*	$4\frac{1}{3}$	
Main central road to North joins... ...	$15\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. to South leaves	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Uddoor*	18	
Road from Koneyoor joins	$26\frac{1}{2}$	
Kalinjur river (bridged)	$26\frac{3}{5}$	
Pathanapuram*	$27\frac{4}{5}$	
Nedengyam road joins	$33\frac{1}{8}$	
Shaliakurray river (bridged)	$33\frac{2}{5}$	
Poonalore—Joins Quilon to Shencottah road...	35	

12. *Road from Ayur to Colathoorpolay,—16 miles.*

Ayoor—Main central road, 35th mile ...	0	
Yairoor	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Colathoorpolay*	16	

13. *Road from Perambaloor to Alwaye and Ernacollum via Eddapully,—21 miles.*

Perambaloor,—Main central road, 144th mile	0	
Alwaye (Residency)	$9\frac{2}{3}$	
Eddapully	17	
Travancore frontier	$18\frac{1}{8}$	
Ernacolum	21	Cochin Territory.

14. *Road from Muvatupulay to Western frontier,—18 miles.*

Muvatupulay	0	
Kolancherry	8	
Poothen Cruz	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Western frontier	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
Thirupenthoray	18	Cochin Territory.

15. *Road from Coothatacolum to Thoduvully,—13 miles.*

Coothatacolum,—Main central road, 120th mile	0	
River (ferry)	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Muvatupulay joins	12	
Thoduvully	13	

16. *Road from Ettumanoor to Lalum,—$10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.*

Ettumanoor,—Main central road, 104th mile...	0	
Lalum	$10\frac{1}{2}$	

17. *Road from Cottayam, via Peermade and Periyaur to Goodalore frontier, Periakolam, and Ammayanaikanoor Railway Station*—143 *miles.*

Cottayam*	0	
Cunjecooly canal (bridge) ...	$2\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Vadavathoor joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Iratnady bridge	$4\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Poothupully joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Chunganacherry joins ...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
Waroor*	17	
Canjerapully	$22\frac{2}{3}$	
Coonambagam road joins	$23\frac{1}{2}$	
Canjerapully river (Bridge) ...	24	
Moondakayam*	$32\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. River (Bridge) ...	$32\frac{4}{5}$	
Bridle path to Peermade Residency joins...	$41\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. to Urrady joins ...	$43\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Peermade Residency joins...	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Cardamom Hills road joins ...	$45\frac{1}{2}$	
Urrady river (bridge)	$48\frac{3}{8}$	
Pambanaur (bridge)	$50\frac{3}{8}$	
Perriaur* (ferry)	$59\frac{3}{8}$	
Chotapara Chowkey and Chuttrum...	66	
Goodalore Thavalum	$68\frac{1}{2}$	
Frontier	$68\frac{1}{8}$	
Cumbum	82	British territory
Periakolum*	115	British territory
Thavathanputty	123	British territory
Batlagoondoo	131	British territory
Ammayanaikanoor*	143	British territory. Railway station.
Kristnamanaik's tope*	120	British territory. To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolum.
Kodikanal (By Bridle path) ...	132	British territory. To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolum.

18. *Backwater Route from Trevandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore via Cochin*,—191 *miles.*

Trevandrum* Vullacadavoo ...	0	Canal.
Chakey landing place ...	$1\frac{1}{8}$	Canal.
Vaily Backwater begins ...	$3\frac{1}{5}$	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins	4	Backwater.

18. *Backwater Route,—(concluded.)*

Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins ...	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins	15	Back water.
Bavanapuram river crosses Canal ...	$16\frac{1}{2}$	Canal.
Canal ends	17	
Anjengo Fort	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Back. water.
Wurkallay Canal begins—Colythotum ...	$20\frac{1}{2}$	
Vettoor landing place...	$22\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 1 Tunnel begins	$22\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. ends.	23	
Chelakoor landing place and road to Wurkallay.	$23\frac{1}{4}$	Canal.
No. 2 Tunnel begins...	$24\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. ends	$24\frac{7}{8}$	
Nadayara—Roads to Wurkallay &c. cross ...	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Iroor	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Canal ends and Eddava Backwater begins ..	28	Back water.
End of Eddava Backwater, and Paravoor Canal begins	$31\frac{1}{8}$	
Paroor	32	Canal.
Paroor Canal ends and Backwater begins ...	$32\frac{1}{2}$	Back water.
Opposite Paroor bar	$33\frac{1}{2}$	
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins ...	36	
Quilon small bridge	39	Canal.
Do. big do.	40	
Quilon* Canal ends, Backwater begins ...	$40\frac{1}{2}$	
Quilon Residency	41	Back water.
Thevally Palace	$41\frac{1}{2}$	
Opposite Neendacurray bar	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins ...	$46\frac{1}{2}$	
Chowray...	$47\frac{1}{4}$	Canal.
Ponmanay Canal ends and Backwater begins...	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Claupanay	57	
Ayrenthengu*	$58\frac{1}{2}$	Back water.
Opposite Kayencolem bar...	60	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	
Triconapolay	$68\frac{3}{4}$	
Thotapully cherra lock	$73\frac{1}{2}$	Natural stream.
River ends and Caroomaddy canal begins ...	77	
Caroomaddy*	78	
Canal ends and river begins	79	Canal.
Branch canal to Alleppey* turns off ...	$85\frac{1}{2}$	
River ends and Vembanaud Backwater begins...	$87\frac{1}{4}$	Natural stream.
Arecooty, Travancore boundary	116	
Cochin*	125	
Trichoor*	171	Backwater. Cochin Territory.
Shoranore* Railway station	191	Road Do.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured as per No. 4 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

Salt	do.	No. 3	do.
Spirits	do.	No. 2	do.

2. Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

3. The Sircar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sircar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated $\frac{\text{14th Vycausy, 1040.}}{\text{26th May, 1865.}}$ published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Auny 1040.}}{\text{13th June 1865.}}$

4. No opium can be imported except by the Government Contractor and after payment of duty to the British Indian Government *Vide* Proclamation dated $\frac{\text{13th August 1884.}}{\text{30th Karkadagom 1059.}}$ published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated $\frac{\text{26th August, 1884.}}{\text{12th Avany, 1060.}}$

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty. Rs.	A.
1	ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES—*				
	Fire-arms and parts thereof –				
	1. Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	... ...	... ...	50	0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	30	0
	3. Pistols, for each	... ...	... ...	15	0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	10	0
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each	... ...	... ...	8	0
	6. Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	... ...	... ...	5	0
	7. Revolver-breeches for each cartridge they will carry ...	... ...	... ...	2	0
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for and all tools used for cleaning or putting together; or loading the same, for each	... ...	... ...	1	8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	... ...	... ...	10	0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	... ...	... ...	2	8
	Exception 1. Arcicles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the above list when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free ...				
	Exception 2. Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free..				

* Articles enumerated under No. 1 will not be allowed to be imported by sea into any other Port than Alleppey—*Vide* Notification dated 17th June 1879 / 4th Anny 1054, published at page 465 of the Travancore Gazette dated 24th June 1879 / 11th Anny 1054.

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	Proviso 1. No duty in excess of 10 per cent advalorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.		Rs. A.	
	Proviso 2. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, or purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent, advalorem and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common	lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	Do. sporting	,,	1 0	10 per cent.
	All other sorts	...	... *Advalorem.*	10 per cent.
2	LIQUORS*—			
	Ale, beer, and porter except when condensed or concentrated	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 anna.
	Cider and other fermented liquors.	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	1 anna.
	Liqueurs	,,	... ...	Rupees 5.
	Spirit, intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*Advalorem.*	... ...	5 per cent.

* Liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. *Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1041 / 8th August 1865.

IMPORT TARIFF.—*(concluded.)*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
		Rs. A.		
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent of a spirit of the strength of London proof ...	... ...	*Advalorem.*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, * when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rupees 6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 8 „
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rs. 6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impl. Gallon of six quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 2 8
	All other sorts of wines ...			„ 1 0
	SALT—			
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of the Government... ...			
	Indippoo	Indian Md. of 3,200 Tolas.	... ...	Rs. 2 8
	TOBACCO†—			
	Snuff	Bottles of 54 Tolas	2 2	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for Smoking	lb.	3 8	
	Cigars	„	3 8	
	Cigarettes	... ...	*Advalorem.*	
	Goodak	lb.	0 8	
	Unmanufactured	... ...	... ...	As hitherto
	† Petroleum, including also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum. ...	Imperial gallon.	... ...	Six pies.
	EXCEPTION.—Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector to be intended to be used exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes			

† Raw and confected dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

* Vide Notification dated 15th April 1890. / 4th Madom 1065. published at page 434 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890. / 11th Chittray 1065.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following modification has been made in the Travancore Import Tariff dated 3rd February 1885 No. 1117 as amended by notification No. 521 dated 4th December 1887.

(*a*) Rs. 6 shall be substituted for Rs. 5 in the 5th column as the rate of duty to be levied and collected per Imperial Gallon or 6 quart bottles of "Liqueurs" and

(*b*) for the following, namely :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of duty.
*	*	*	*	*
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rs. 5, and the duty to be increased are reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles.	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 7-8.
	Spirit, other sorts.	Imperial Gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rs. 5. and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

there shall be substituted the following, namely :—

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of. Duty.
*	*	*	*	*
	Spirit when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards.	Imperial Gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rs. 6, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed in wood or in bottles.	Imperial Gallon or 6 quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 8.
	Spirit, other sorts.	Imperial Gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rs. 6, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
15th April 1890.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables tanned and untanned..	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)* ...	Do.	8	0	5 per cent.
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk ...	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (*a*)—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				
	1. Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	5 per cent if exported to British India or Sircar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. in other cases.
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Green gram	Do.	4	0	
	4. Paroompayaru	Do.	3	0	
	5. Horse gram	Do.	2	4	
	6. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
V	COFFEE (*a*)—				
	1. Pealed coffee	Cwt.	20	0	5 per cent.
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	14	0	
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	Do.	1	0	1 per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED & UNTANNED—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Score.	40	0	
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	4. Sheep	Do.	5	8	5 per cent.
	5. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	6. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	7. All other hides or skins ...	Do.	*Advalorem.*		

(*a*) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 8 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapully, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above & pepper, Vide Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044. / 18th May 1869. published at page 127 of the Gazette dat d 1st Auny 1040. / 13th June 1865. and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vaikasy 1044. / 18th May 1869.

* 1000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one Cwt. Vide Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890. / 11th Chittray 1065.

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	5 per cent (VIII–XV)
	Note—Elephant's tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped Malabar...	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Galingal	Do.	3	8	
X	SALT FISH	Do.	3	0	
XI	TAMARIND	Do.	2	8	
XII	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (*a*)—				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour	Do.	2	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TERMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Termeric	Do.	7	0	
	2. Pingil...	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (*b*)*	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS (*c*)—	... ...	...	..	700 Rs.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (*a*)—				
	1. Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharum	Candy.	12	0	10 per cent. (XIX 1–4)
	2. Cole teak (*d*)	Do.	5	0	
	3. Anjelly, Jack, Thambavoo & Karingali (*d*)	Do.	6	0	
	4. All descriptions of jungle wood besides the above ...	Do.	4	0	

[*b*] Unless otherwise authorized pepper intended to pass out of the country cannot be exported, if by sea, from any other Ports than Alleppey and Quilon, or, if by land, or back-water, by any other routes than Villiyamuttom, Peroovunthanum, [now Goodalur] Atchencoil, Ariencavoo, Kolathoopolay, Aramboly, Aroocooty, Bagawathicottah, Verapulay and Mamalay. But if intended to be shipped at British Cochin shall as usual be covered by a certificate from the frontier Chowkey of Aroocooty. Vide Notification No 767 dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavom 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$ published at page 329 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{6th Vaikasy 1044}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$

[*c*] Vide Notification 2303 dated $\frac{\text{13th Audy 1055.}}{\text{26th July 1880.}}$ published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{21st Audy 1055.}}{\text{3rd August 1880.}}$

* Duty on Pepper will be levied at Munombom Chowkey also. Vide Notification No. 1524 dated 30th Meenom 1065 published at Page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{22nd April 1890.}}{\text{11th Chittray 1065.}}$

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*concluded*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	A.	Rate of Duty.
	5. XIX (1) planks (*d*)	100 Thuvadus	100	0	10 per cent.
	6. XIX (3) do.	Do.	75	0	
	7. XIX (4) do.	Do.	40	0	
	8. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	9. Do. for small vessels ...	Do.	20	0	
	10. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	11. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	12. Palmyra rafters	100 koles	5	0	
	13. Boats of Anchelly	Parah.	0	4	
	14. Do. of all other kinds of timber	Do.	0	3	
	15. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 viruls ...	... ...	125	0	
	16. Do. Do. below 12 viruls...	... ...	80	0	
	17. Logs for Catamaran Vamboo	Each.	10	0	
	18. All other kinds do. ...	Do.	2	0	

[*d*] Teak Blackwood and Karingalee, if purchased from the Commercial Depôt or from any Depôt under the Forest Conservator and if covered by a pass from the Commercial Agent or the Forest Conservator shall be passed free.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that logs of timber, the sides of which have been squared with the axe but which have not been sawn will, for the purposes of assessing export duty, be treated as whole logs and not as planks and the tariff value thereon will be calculated on the candy as per rates given in No. XIX of the Export Tariff subjoined to Notification dated 3rd February 1885 No. 1117 published in pages 129 and 169 of Gazettes dated 17th February 1885 / 7th Mausy 1060 and 24th February 1885 / 14th Mausy 1060.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
21st March 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

G. J. Hare.

Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division.
Head Quarters, Calicut, Malabar.

E. Wallis.

Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.

Alleppey a 2nd Class Postal Combined Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Kottayam a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Kayencolam a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Quilon a second class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

In charge of Postal Signaller.

Trevandrum a second Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.

S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay, Telegraph Master.
E. Vieyra, Signaller.

Nagercoil a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Martandam a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

Colachel a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

In charge of Postmaster.

SECTION I.

Summary of General Information.

Charges for Inland, Private and State Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or group of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1

	Rs.	As.
Additional charges:—		
Reply Paid Telegrams (Rule 17 in Section IV)—		
Minimum	0	8
Maximum	2	0
Acknowledgment of delivery (Rule 18 in Sec. IV)	1	0
Multiple telegrams (Rule 19 in Section IV) each 100 words or less	0	4
Repetition (Rule 20, in Section IV)	One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag to or from ships (see Section XX) per telegram	1	0
Boat hire (see Section 19)		
Copies of Telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 19 in Section IV.)	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section IV.

Charges for Foreign Telegrams.

To	Per word. From India.		Per word. From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
All countries in Europe (except Russia & Turkey)...	2	8	2	10
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections V to XV. The division of India and Burma is between Ramoo and Maungdaw. Ramoo office is in India: Maungdaw office is in Burma.

Telegram Forms.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakeable hand, and on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all offices. Books containing 100 forms for inland or for foreign telegrams with counterfoils can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph offices. (Price 4 annas each.)

COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

INLAND TELEGRAMS CAN BE TELEGRAPHED TO ANY INDIAN PORTS TO BE POSTED TO PLACES BEYOND INDIAN LIMITS (RULE 6, II in SECTION IV.)

Example—

Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).

To—Bombay, *From—Calcutta,*

To—Mrs. Johnson, *From—W. Johnson.*

20, *Cambridge Terrace,*

Hyde Park,

London. Post Registered Bombay.

Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, *plus* 8 annas for postage, registration, &c. Telegrams to be forwarded by *Post registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to 2 P. M. (*Madras Time*) on the day of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

CODE ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under abbreviated or code addresses are warned that unless such addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office or by the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, London, nor is such registration applicable to messages sent *via* Turkey. Claims for refund due to insufficient registration are rejected by the Authorities in England.

SECTION II.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ...	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ...	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued.)

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	A	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ..	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

SECTION III.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
			11 ...	27	8	21	52	8	31 ...	77	8
2 ...	5	...	12 ...	30	...	22	55	...	32 ...	80	...
3 ...	7	8	13 ...	32	8	23	57	8	33 ...	82	8
4 ...	10	...	14 ...	35	...	24	60	...	34 ...	85	...
5 ...	12	8	15 ...	37	8	25	62	8	35 ...	87	8
6 ...	15	...	16 ...	40	...	26	65	...	36 ...	90	...
7 ...	17	8	17 ...	42	8	27	67	8	37 ...	92	8
8 ...	20	...	18 ...	45	...	28	70	...	38 ...	95	...
9 ...	22	8	19 ...	47	8	29	72	8	39 ...	97	8
10 ...	25	...	20 ...	50	...	30	75	...	40 ...	100	...

Table of charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE, &c.—*continued.*

Words.	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.
41	102	8	56	140	...	71	177	8	86	215	..
42	105	...	57	142	8	72	180	...	87	217	8
43	107	8	58	145	...	73	182	8	88	220	...
44	110	...	59	147	8	74	185	...	89	222	8
45	112	8	60	150	...	75	187	8	90	225	...
46	115	...	61	152	8	76	190	...	91	227	8
47	117	8	62	155	...	77	192	8	92	230	...
48	120	...	63	157	8	78	195	...	93	232	8
49	122	8	64	160	...	79	197	8	94	235	...
50	125	...	65	162	8	80	200	...	95	237	8
51	127	8	66	165	...	81	202	8	96	240	...
52	130	...	67	167	8	82	205	...	97	242	8
53	132	8	68	170	...	83	207	8	98	245	...
54	135	...	69	172	8	84	210	...	99	247	8
55	137	8	70	175	...	85	212	8	100	250	...

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.	Words	Charge. Rs.	A.
			26	68	4	51	133	14	76	199	8
2	5	4	27	70	14	52	136	8	77	202	2
3	7	14	28	73	8	53	139	2	78	204	12
4	10	8	29	76	2	54	141	12	79	207	6
5	13	2	30	78	12	55	144	6	80	210	0
6	15	12	31	81	6	56	147	0	81	212	10
7	18	6	32	84	0	57	149	10	82	215	4
8	21	0	33	86	10	58	152	4	83	217	14
9	23	10	34	89	4	59	154	14	84	220	8
10	26	4	35	91	14	60	157	8	85	223	2
11	28	14	36	94	8	61	160	2	86	225	12
12	31	8	37	97	2	62	162	12	87	228	6
13	34	2	38	99	12	63	165	6	88	231	0
14	36	12	39	102	6	64	168	0	89	233	10
15	39	6	40	105	0	65	170	10	90	236	4
16	42	0	41	107	10	66	173	4	91	238	14
17	44	10	42	110	4	67	175	14	92	241	8
18	47	4	43	112	14	68	178	8	93	244	2
19	49	14	44	115	8	69	181	2	94	246	12
20	52	8	45	118	2	70	183	12	95	249	6
21	55	2	46	120	12	71	186	6	96	252	0
22	57	12	47	123	6	72	189	0	97	254	10
23	60	6	48	126	0	73	191	10	98	257	4
24	63	0	49	128	10	74	194	4	99	259	14
25	65	10	50	131	4	75	196	14	100	262	8

SECTION IV.

Rules and rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor General in Council under Gazette Notifications P. W. D. No. 146 dated 4th June 1886, No. 161 dated the 23rd May 1888, No. 229 dated 3rd August 1888, No. 375 dated 29th November 1889 and No. 19 dated 13th January 1890.

GENERAL.

RULE 1.—The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

RULE 2.—Telegraph offices in India are distinguished as follows :—

(*a*) GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.

(*b*) RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of offices published in the Telegraph guide.

II.—Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III.—Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New year's day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV.—Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about 7 hours daily, and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (local time) except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

RULE 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices except some Branch offices.

I.—Post Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called "Postal Combined Offices."

II.—Post Offices not in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices receive telegrams and despatch them by Post to a Telegraph Office and are called "Postal Receiving Offices." Such telegrams are sent "registered" and "postage free" by first post.

RULE 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the sender.

I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addresee.

RULE 5.—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

RULE 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example. To "Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

The extra words "Post Burhee" form part of the address and are therefore sent free of charge.

II.—No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage or registration on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, but in the case of telegrams which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, eight annas additional is charged to cover the postage and registration fees.

RULE 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals: subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the Vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

I.—Telegram forms are to be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

II.—At Telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the Vernacular.

III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 10 V).

IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.

V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representatives.

RULE 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

RULE 9.—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief civil or military officer, if tendered at another place.

CHARGES.

RULE 10.—There are three classes of telegrams—urgent, ordinary, deferred, and the following are the rates of charge for State and Private telegrams between any two offices in India :—

	Urgent. Rs.	As.	Ordinary. Rs.	As.	Deferred. Rs.	As.
First 8 words or groups of 3 figures ...	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures	0	4	0	2	0	1

I.—'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and of special delivery at destination

II.—'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M., local time.

III.—'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of *urgent* and *ordinary* telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

V.—The 'address' includes name of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual names or designations of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and Telegraph officials are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram. Name and designation cannot both be admitted unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the addressee to identify the sender. A telegram can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.

VII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the telegram is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh paid telegram.

VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner—

(*a*) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.

(*b*) At Postal Combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.

(*c*) At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.

(*d*) At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or Telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.

(*e*) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.

IX.—Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps)

and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegram as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on telegram,—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.

XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.

XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional

XIII.—Stamped receipts for telegram charges are not given at 'Postal Combined' or 'Railway' Telegraph Offices.

XIV.—Telegrams are sent 'bearing' from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, whether 'prepaid' or 'bearing' will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

RULE 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

I.—Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. "Halfpenny," "twopence," "threepence," &c. up to "elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B.," "C. F. I.," "A. M.," and "P. M.," when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations when written "fob." "cfi," "am," "pm" are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations B/L C/o and % are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations except those specified in this rule are accepted as one word.

II.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

III.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles," "brother's."

IV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

VI.—Signs of puncuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of division, &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

RULE 13.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together; the total divided by three, and the quotient plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters, added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted in private telegrams.

RULE 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (V).

I.—The day, hour and minute (Madras time), at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

RULE 15.—Telegrams from British Government officials on the business of the British Government must be marked State by the sender, and as a rule paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in case of great emergency. Whenever an 'urgent' or ordinary State telegram is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of 'Deferred' State telegrams.

II.—State Telegrams have no priority over private telegrams and take their turn with the latter according to class, in the order in which tendered.

RULE 16.—All telegrams, State and Private must be paid for except the following *viz*:—

(*a*) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office.

(*b*) Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

REPLY PAID.

RULE 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "reply paid" and the amount he deposits, thus "Reply paid ten annas" and such words will not be charged for.

I.—The terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' or order for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send

his answer how, and when within the limit of 30 days *prescribed in the pass, and to what address, he pleases*, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, must be accompanied by the 'pass.'

II.—When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and 'pass' are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "*reply paid*" telegram the terminal office send a telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded *on application* being *made to the* Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Goverument official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule *must be intended for no other purpose than to cover* the cost of a return telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY.

Rule 18.—Any sender can by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "Acknowledgment prepaid," require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph and the charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee.

I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

Rule 19.—A telegram addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

I.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the words "—addresses." If on the

other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words "—addresses on each copy." In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

REPETITION.

RULE 20.—The sender of any telegram can, by writing the word "Repetition" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge for the message.

I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word "repeated," which, to insure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

OPEN DELIVERY.

RULE 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words "Deliver open" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it.)

CANCELLATION.

RULE 22.—If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.

II.—If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

RULE 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

I.—Within 3 days of despatch or receipt, copies can be given by the Telegraph Office concerned, but after that period application for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

II.—Application for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

PRESERVATION.

RULE 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.

RULE 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of 5 days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

DELIVERY.

RULE 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. "Deferred" telegrams are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

I.—Beyond the free delivery radius telegrams will be sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge.

III.—Save in the case of a postman delivering a deferred or other telegram in the ordinary course of postal delivery, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than 5 minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES.

RULE 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address.

I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

REFUNDS.

RULE 28.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

RULE 29.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when the extra charge for 'repetition' has been paid by the sender.

RULE 30.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class or for a 'deferred' private telegram.

I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a 'repeated' telegram, or of a telegram for which a 'Reply' or an 'Advice of Delivery' has been prepaid.

II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office.

CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 31.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to 'clear the line', that is to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is 'cleared' is passed on:—

(1) The Governor General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
(4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Panjab, Lieutenant Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Panjab.
(7) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam.
(8) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
(9) Commissioners of Sind and Peishawar.
(10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(11) The Maharajah of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
(12) Director General of Telegraphs in India.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RULE 32.—The following are the rates charged for press telegrams:—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.		Every 4 additional words or groups of three figures.		Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Urgent ...	2	0	0	4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India.
Ordinary ...	1	0	0	2	
Deferred ...	0	8	0	1	

RULE 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfil the following conditions:—

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers. (Application for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government telegraph Department Offices.)

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (v), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in plain English language so as to intelligible to the transmitting offices and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in code or cipher.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employes on the subject of a telegram published or to be published or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.

VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II.)

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams all of which must be numbered and each of which except the last, must contain the words "more to follow." These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for "official instructions" and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for "official instructions" 1, 2, 3 & 4, and numbers, 1, 2, 3 would also bear the words "more to follow" in the official instruction.

RULE 34.—The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

RULE 35.—Press Telegrams may be accepted "bearing" from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtain previous special sanction from the Director General of Telegraphs.

RULE 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

Statement showing the number of timber Depots in the State and where situated.

NORTHERN RANGE.

1. Vetticaut.
2. Parambolay.
3. Verapolay.
4. Coomily.
5. Ramakatary.

CENTRAL RANGE.

1. Veapoorom.
2. Quilon.
3. Peroocaday.
4. Poolyarah.
5. Achencoil.
6. Cannoopoly.
7. Vellekeltherry.
8. Mulakuarachanpara.
9. Manjola.
10. Kolatoorpuya.

SOUTHERN RANGE.

1. Nagercoil.
2. Panachamoodoo.
3. Mahendragerry.
4. Katakada.

Rates of seigniorage charged for timber felled in the Travancore Forests.

Description of Timber.	Rs.	As.	P.
Anjelly ... ...Logs. / Jackwood ... ... do. / Thumbagum ... ... do. } per candy.	1	15	5·25
When sawn into materials seigniorage on the above is 2 AN. 2·95 P. per Thoovada or per candy	3	5	10·73
Vengay ... .. Logs. / Agil ... ... do. / Thembavo .. ... do. / Iropool ... ... do. / Mathagery Vembo ... do. / Benteak ... ... do. / Kadapilavo ... ... do. / Karinthakara ... ... do. } per candy.	1	6	5·47
When sawn into materials seigniorage on the above is 1 AN. 8·21 P. per Thoovada or per candy.	2	8	5·05
Manghacadambo ...Logs. / Poovanno ... ... do. / Kullamavoo ... do. / and all other jungle wood ... ... do. } per candy.	...	11	2·74
Seigniorage on the above and on all other Jungle wood 10·11 P. per Thoovada or per candy	1	4	2·52
Poon Mast per candy	1	7	6·94
Mango wood planks per candy	...	6	8·84
Nedunar per log	...	3	11·16
Bamboo per 100	...	15	8·63
Reeds do.	...	2	2·95
Firewood brought from the Hills to Quilon per cart ...	...	3	11·16
Do. do. for a small boat	...	7	10·33
Do. do. for a large do.	1	7	6·94
Logs brought for firewood by water for a raft of 12 logs ...	...	15	8·63

Seigniorage on Boats (charged according to the width of the Boats.)

Borrels.	Boats.											
	Anjelly.	R.	A.	P.	Thumbagum.	R.	A.	P.	Jungle wood.	R.	A.	P.
18	do.	1	15	4·84	do.	1	6	6·94	do.	...	15	8·63
19	do.	2	10	7	do.	2	...	...	do.	1	5	7·37
20	do.	2	12	11·94	do.	2	1	8·22	do.	1	6	5·47
21	do.	2	15	1·89	do.	2	3	4·43	do.	1	7	6·94
22	do.	3	1	4·84	do.	2	3	11·6	do.	1	8	8·42
23	do.	3	3	7·79	do.	2	6	8 85	do.	1	9	9·90
24	do.	3	5	10·73	do.	2	8	5·50	do.	1	11	11·36
25	do.	4	6	2·11	do.	3	4	7·57	do.	2	3	1·06
26	do.	4	8	11·79	do.	3	6	8·84	do.	2	4	5·89
27	do.	4	11	9·47	do.	3	8	10·11	do.	2	4	7·8
28	do.	4	14	7·16	do.	3	10	11·39	do.	2	7	3·58
29	do.	5	1	3	do.	3	13	4	do.	2	8	8·42
30	do.	5	4	1·69	do.	3	15	8·63	do.	2	10	1·26
31	do.	5	7	·31	do.	4	2	1·27	do.	2	11	6·11
32	do.	5	9	11·88	do.	4	3	4·42	do.	2	12	11·94
33	do.	6	14	3·79	do.	5	2	6·32	do.	3	6	6·94
34	do.	7	...	3·37	do.	5	6	10·74	do.	3	9	3·38
35	do.	7	3	7·79	do.	5	8	5·04	do.	3	10	11·59
36	do.	7	7	0·21	do.	5	10	11. 39	do.	3	12	7·58
37	do.	7	10	4·63	do.	5	13	5·68	do.	3	14	3·79
38	do.	8	...	.	do.	6	...	...	do.	4	...	
39	do.	8	3	4·42	do.	6	2	6·32	do.	4	1	8·21
40	do.	8	6	8·84	do.	6	5	0·63	do.	4	2	4·42
41	do,	10	1	1·47	do.	7	8	10·11	do.	5	...	6·74
42	do.	10	5	0·63	do.	7	12	10·95	do.	5	1	11·98
43	do.	10	8	11·79	do.	7	14	3·71	do.	5	4	5·89
44	do.	10	15	1·89	do.	8	1	8·21	do.	5	6	5·27
45	do.	12	10	1·26	do.	9	7	6·94	do.	6	5	0·63
	For each borrel above 45 borrels in width 4 An. 5·89 P.				For each borrel above 45 borrels in width 3 An. 4·42 P.				For each borrel above 45 borrels in width 2 An. 2·95 P.			

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TREVANDRUM,

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam			=	6	Grains (approximately.)	
13	Pannams	= 1	Callenjoo	=	78	do.	,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1	Pallam	=	1,014	do.	,,
$7\frac{1}{2}$	Pallams	= 1	Rautel	=	7,605	do.	,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly			=	20	Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80	do.	,,
10	Edungallies			=	1	Purray	,,

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1	Nauly	=	20	Cubic Inches	,,
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80	do.	,,
10	Edungallies	= 1	Purray.				
12	do.	= 1	Chothanay.				
5	Chothanais	= 1	Codum.				

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam			=	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Inch English approximately.		
24	Angoolams	= 1	Kole	=	30 Inches ,, =	$2\frac{1}{2}$ Feet	,,
4	Koles	1	Thendoo			10 ,,	,,
800	Thendoos	1	Nauligay			8,000 ,,	,,
2,000	do.	1	Crosam			20,000 ,,	,,
4	Crosams	1	Yogena			80,000 ,,	,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1	Mathra	=	0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	1	Gunnidum		0·4 ,,
10	Gunnidums	1	Vyerpoo		4·0 Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1	Vinauligay		24 ,,
60	Vinauligays	1	Nauligay		24 Minutes.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Nauligays	1	Munneynehrum		1 Hour.
$7\frac{1}{2}$	do.	1	Yaumam		3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1	Divvassam		1 Day.
7	Divvassams	1	Wauram		1 Week.
15	do.	1	Packsham		15 Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..		..	..	1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..		..	..	1 Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1	Rretoo		The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	1	Waroosham		1 Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. troy. 38$\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupee, 1 lb. avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency, bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = 52$\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = 26$\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

30$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only 91$\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. 28$\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

Half and quarter Rupee coins valued at 14 and 7 chs. respectively have been coined and are now in circulation.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	3$\frac{1}{2}$	=	19$\frac{1}{4}$	=	211$\frac{3}{4}$
		1		5$\frac{1}{2}$		60$\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
48$\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192	Pice or 4$\frac{4}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of 16$\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	British Currency. =Rs	As.	P.	Travancore. Rupees.=	Q·Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0.42	1	0	15	8.63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5.26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1.26	3	2	15	1.89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1.68	4	3	14	10.53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2.11	5	4	14	7.16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2.53	6	5	14	3.79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2.95	7	6	14	0.42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3.37	8	7	13	9.05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3.79	9	8	13	5.68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4.21	10	9	13	2.32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4.63	11	10	12	10.95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5.50	12	11	12	7.58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5.47	13	12	12	4.21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5.89	14	13	12	0.84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6.32	15	14	11	9.47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6.74	16	15	11	6.11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1.47	17	16	11	2.74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8.21	18	17	10	11.37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2.95	19	18	10	8.00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9.68	20	19	10	4.63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4.42	30	29	7	6.95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11.16	40	39	4	9.26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5.89	50	49	1	11.58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0.63	60	58	15	1.90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7.37	70	68	12	4.21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2.11	80	78	9	6.53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8.84	90	88	6	8.84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3.58	100	98	3	11.16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10.32	200	196	7	10.32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5.50	300	294	11	9.48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11.79	400	392	15	8.64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6.53	500	491	3	7.80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1.26	600	589	7	6.96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8.00	700	687	11	6.12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2.74	800	785	15	5.28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9.47	900	884	3	4.44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4.21	1000	982	7	3.60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10.95	2000	1964	14	7.20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5.68	3000	2947	5	10.80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0.42	4000	3929	13	2.40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7.16	5000	4912	4	6.00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1.89	6000	5894	11	9.60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2.37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4.75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7.12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9.50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11.87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14.25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0.62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3.00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5.37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7.75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10.12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12.50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9.00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5.50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2.00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14.50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11.00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7.50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4.00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0.50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13.00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9.50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6.00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2.50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15.00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11.50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8.00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0.00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8.00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0.00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8.00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0.00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8.00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0.00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8.00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0.00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0.00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0.00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0.00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0.00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0.00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0.00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0.00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0.00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0.00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

APPENDIX.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Acworth, Granville L., Planter, Peermade (*Europe.*)
Allan, Rev. A. L., Nagercoil.
Alphonsus, Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Procurator of the Mission, Verapoly.
Ambrose, Very Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar-General, Quilon.
Anderson, G., Agent, Andrew & Co. Alleppey.
Andrews, L. J., Adjutant and Station Officer, 17th Regiment M. I., Quilon.
Antonius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A., Magnamy.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Avron, A., Assistant, Darragh Spinning Mills, Quilon.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
———, A. G., Planter, Cottayam.
Bell, P., Planter, Peermade.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bernard, Rev. Fr. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., of St. Francis, D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr. of S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Poothenpully.
Bourdillon, T. F., Dy. Conservator of Forests, Travancore.
Bower, Rev. F., Trichûr.
Brereton, Col. W. T., Commandant Nayar Brigade, Trevandrum.
Brunton, W., Asst. to Geo Brunton, Alleppey.
Burrows, J., Planter, Peermade (*Europe.*)
Caley, the Venerable Archdeacon J., Cottayam.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.
Cary Elwes, C. E. J., Asst., Messrs Cameron Chisholm & Co., Quilon.
Cartner, James, Anayadi Tope, Colachel.
Chatterton, J., Light House, Muttom, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Quilon.
Claridge, G. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Clarke, T., Linwood, Tenkasi
Collins, W. J., Asst., James Darragh, Alleppey.
Columbinus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A. Quilon.
Cosby, W. T. A., Ag. Puisne Judge, High Court, Trevandrum.
Cox, J., Planter, Nagercoil.
———, C., Do. Do.
Critchley, D. B., Planter, Peermade.
Crozier, P. F., Planter, Peermade.
Cyril, Rev. Fr., of the M. of God., D. C. M. A., Magnamy.
Cyril George, Agent to Messrs. Cameron Chisholm and Co., Colachel.

Davey, G. H., Manager, Darragh Cotton Mills, Quilon.
Dawson, Capt. F. W., Asst. Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
D'Souza, Rev. Antonio Dias, Secretary to the Bishop of Cochin, Cochin.
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade.
Dominicus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Donnelly, Miss A. C., Supt, Govt. Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil. (*Europe.*)
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Supt., English District Schools, Travancore.
Elias, Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Vicar, Verapoly.
Eliseus, Rev. Fr., of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Superior, Magnamy.
Emlyn, Rev. J., Parachalay, Trevandrum.
Esmonde-White, Surgeon-Major H. Plunket, F. R. C. S. I, & M. K. Q. P. I., Durbar Physician, Trevandrum.
Ewart, C. F., Planter, Trevandrum.
Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr., of St. Maria, O. D. C, Bishop of Quilon
Ferdinandus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyattinkaray.
Ferguson, Lieut. H. S., Commandant 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trevandrum.
Ferguson, R. B., Asst. Supt. of Police, Quilon Division.
Ferreira, Right Rev. Dr. Joaô Gomez, Bishop of Cochin.
Fitzgerald, W., Planter, Ashamboo.
Flowers, B., Paper Mills, Poonalore.
Fowler, J. C., Do. Devicolum. (*Europe.*)
Fraser, Jas., Planter, Ashamboo, Chairman, Planters' Association.
Fry, Dr. F. S., Neyoor.
Goldie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Gregory, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Karankode.
Grey, W. B., Quarter Master, 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Hacker, Rev. I. H., Neyoor.
Hannyngton, J. C., M. C. S, British Resident, Travancore and Cochin.
Harley, E., Planter, Peermade.
Harvey, R., M. A., LL. D., Principal of His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, and Director of Engl sh Education. (*Europe.*)
Hodges, The Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Noel, Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Pallam.
Hodgson, W., Quarter Master, 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Horsley, S., M. I. C. E., First Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
Ildephonsus, the Right Rev. Dr., of St. John Baptist, O. C. D., Archbishop of Quilon
Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
Inglis, H., Planter, Ashambu.
Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Moolagoomode.
Jacob, A. H., M. A., M. E., M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer, Trevandrum.
John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.

Killin, W., Paper Mills, Poonalore.
Knowles, Rev. J., Quilon.
Lavigne, Right Rev. Dr. Charles, Bishop of Meleve and Vicar Apostolic of Cottayam.
Lee, Rev. W., Nagercoil. (*Europe.*)
Leonard, Rt. Rev. Dr., of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of Verapoly.
Lucas, R., Paper Mills, Poonalore.
Macedo, Rev. Fr., Jose Marques de, Alleppey.
Mackay, J. P., Planter, Ponmudi.
Mackinlay, T., Agent, Arnold Cheney and Co., Alleppey.
Maltby, C. J., Supt. and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.
Marcellinho, Rt. Rev. Dr. of St. Theresa, O. C. D., Bishop of Pario and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Verapoly.
Marshall, W., Planter, Trevandrum.
Martin, A. F., Planter, Devicolum.
Martin J. C. F. Do. Do.
Martin, Rev. Fr., Colachel.
Master, C. D., Planter, Devicolum, (*Europe.*)
McCaughley, J., Assistant, James Darragh, Alleppey.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Tenkasi.
Mitchell, A. Crichton, D. SC., F. R. S. E., Professor of Mathematics, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum.
Morris, E., Supt. of the Workshop, D P. W., Trevandrum.
Munro, J. D., Planter, Peermade, Chairman, Peermade Planters' Association.
Neve, Rev. C. A., Cottayam. (*England.*)
Ormsby, W. E., M. A., LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of Travancore. (*Europe.*)
Painter, Rev. A. F., Pallam.
Parker, F., M., Planter, Peermade,
Paxton, A. F. P., Wing Commander, 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Pearce, S. A., Do. 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Philip, the Very Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph D. C. M. A., Vicar-General Coonemaw.
Prince, I. H., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trevandrum.
Read, H N., M. A., Professor of Science, Ag. Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, & Ag. Director of English Education, Trevandrum.
Richards, Rev. W. J., Alleppey.
Richardson, F. G., Savernake, Peermade.
Rohde, J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey.
Rombant, Rev. Fr., of St. Elias D. C. M. A., Vicar, Chathiath.
Romilly, Rev. C. E. R., M. A., Mavalikaray.
Rosenberg, Baron J. Von, Planter, Devicolum.
Redding, A. R. Ross, Quilon.
Sealy, J. S., Assistant Supt. and 1st class Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.

Sharp, A. H., Planter, Devicolum, Hon. Secy. Kannan Devan Planters' Association

Sherman, C. B. B., A. M. I. C. E., 3rd Executive Engineer, Quilon.

Smail, H., Partner, James Darragh, Alleppey.

Thomas, H. Surgeon, 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.

Thomson, Surgeon H., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, Trevandrum.

Thomson, Mrs., A. M., Baylis, Neyoor.

Tomlinson, J. J., Supt., Travancore Survey, Trevandrum.

Thompson, Rev. J., Principal of the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Cottayam.

Thompson, Rev. A., Nagercoil.

Turner, Jas., Planter, Devicolum.

Turner, A. W., Planter, Devicolum.

Valentine, D. W. T., 2nd Executive Engineer, Cottayam.

———, J. S., Planter, Trevandrum.

Vernede, C. R., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Vernede, A. W. L., Planter, Devicolum.

Verleure, Rev. Fr., Eugenius, Moolagoomoodoo.

Victor, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Do.

Victor, Rev. Fr., Mary, D. C. M. A., Trevandrum.

Williams, A. C., Planter, Trevandrum.

Winn, A. T., Engineer, Darragh Spinning Mills, Quilon.

Wintle, Stanley, Inspector of Police, Trevandrum.

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
James Darragh ...	H. Smail	G. H. Davey.
Arnold Cheney and Co., ..	... ...	T. Mackinlay.
Andrew and Co., ...	... ...	G. Anderson.
George Brunton ...	... ...	
Hajee Jacob Hajee Joosup...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
Hajee Elias H. Hoosman.	... ...	Salei Mahomed.
Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and sons...	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
Hajee Abdoollah Noormamed...	... ...	CassimHasum Salayman
Hajee Ibrahim Essa ...	Abdoollah H. Jakariah...	
Haroon Esmail ...	Haroon Esmail ...	
Adam Hadjee Elias ...	Adam Hadjee Elias ..	
Hajee Abdool Kalack ...	Hadjee Abdool Kalack ...	
Samjee Padomsee ...	... ...	Raisy Makjee.
Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
Jeraj Laljee	Vagjee Jeraj	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Kurumsey Kethsey ...	Nansy Kuramsey ...	
Krishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay...	Krishna Pillay Appavoo Pillay..	
Hajee Aboobucker and Brothers...	Hajee Mamoker ...	
Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	
Abeeb and Sons ...	Hajee Ahmed Abeeb ...	
Chacco Kakee ...	Chacco Kakee ..	
Thengoomood Vareed ...	Thengoomood Vareed ...	
Abdraman	Abdraman	
Ramadas Peraj ...	Ramadas Peraj ...	
Chungaranarayana Pillay.	Chungaranarayana Pillay.	
Coopan Pillay ...	Coopan Pillay ...	
Rangashanay	Vitalashanay	
Luddah Madowjee ...	Luddah Madowjee ...	
Joosup	Joosup	
Krishnen Govinden ...	Krishnen Govinden ...	
Andy Iyen	Andy Iyen	
Soolaiman H. Davood ..	Soolaiman H. Davood ...	
Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	
Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Moothoo Iyen... ...	Moothoo Iyen... ..	
Sadasiva Iyen... ...	Sadasiva Iyen. ...	
Mooroogappachetty ...	Mooroogappachetty ...	
Subapathy Pillay ...	Subapathy Pillay ...	
Moothooswamy Pillay ...	Moothooswamy Pillay ...	
G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
Lonen Ausepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
Haroon Tyib	Haroon Tyib	

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Shuther boji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Hadjee Casin Isaac ...	Rice &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Isaac Set	Piece goods &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber &c.
Secunderbavasaib Shak Mohiden	Timber, rice &c.
Narumboo	Timber &c.
Sheid Coonjoo	Timber, tobacco &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Agamud Pillay	Tobacco &c.
Coyah	do. do.
Mideen Coonjoo	do. do.
Veerapen	Timber &c.
K dervava	do. do.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, gram, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Keshava Pillay	do. do.
Chittani Curry Coonjoo ...	Piece goods, &c.
Vengadaswaren Putter ...	do.
J. P. Shodalay	Wine and spirits and preserved provisions.
Thamotharenleethathren ...	Rice, coir &c.
Abtholkun Raim	Copra.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anantha Putter	do.
Chithambram Soobramony Pillay	Tobacco & English Liquors.
Sreenivasom Putter ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Elias Madoi	Wine and spirits and preserved provisions.
Kuppu Swamy	do. do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
S. K. A. Colathoo Iyen ...	Banker and Cloth Merchant.	Tirunakara.
Sankoo Iyen	Country cloth ..	do.
Soondra Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Colathoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
V. Appakoda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
T. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Shunkaralinga Iyen ..	do. ...	do.
S. Ganapathy Iyen ...	Banker and do. ...	do.
R. Letchminarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shungaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
R. Thummoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
R. Chellamien	Country cloth ...	Market.
R. Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shungaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
C. Soobah Iyen	do. ...	do.
R Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Shungaralingom Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Swamy Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Soobah Iyen	do. ...	do.
A. Krishna Iyen	do. ...	do.
P. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Soobha Iyen	do. ...	do.
Mathen Ittaku	do. ...	do.
Cherian	do. ...	do.
Pailee	do. ...	do.
Curian	do. ...	do.
Hussen Settoo	Piece goods and European liquors.	do.
Curien	Gold ...	do.
Krishna Iyen and Co. ...	Rice &c. ...	do.
Chandi	do. ..	do.
Curien	do. ...	do.
Thommi and Co.	do. ...	do
Itti and Co.	do. ...	do.
Mathoo and Co.	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
M. Cherian	do. ...	do.
P. Curien	do. ...	do,
P. Mathen	do. ...	do.
Issoomal	do. ...	do.
Nayenar	do. ...	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Curien	Rice &c. ...	Market.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
Thommen	do. ...	do.
Devanayaga Iyen... ...	Country cloth ...	do.
P. Kolathoo Iyen... ...	do. ...	do.
Itti Abraham	English Medicines.	do.
Kora Vurki	do. ...	do.
Manni	Rice &c. ...	do.
Govinden	do. ...	Lower Bazaar
Janarthnapai Vavoothen ...	do. ...	do.
Iypu Iypu	do. ...	do.
Mathoo	do. ...	do.
Vurki	do. ...	do.
Manaku pai Kashaven ...	do. ...	do.
Shashtaprabu Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Nagakaumathee Mathaven ...	do. ...	do.
Vappikesen Damodaren ...	do. ...	do.
Venkteswara Cummuttee Jenarthanen...	do. ...	do.
Gopala pai Dassen ..	do. ...	do.
Rama pai Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Vappishenai Sashten ...	do. ...	do.
Dasa Shainai Gopalen ...	do. ...	do.
Kora	do. ...	do.
Mathen	do. ...	do.
Chaithoo	do. ...	do.
Cunjen	do. ...	do.
V. Keshava Iyen	Banker ...	Tirunakara.
N. Andi Iyen	Cloth ...	do.
A. Coolathoo Iyen and Co. ...	do. ...	do.
K. Narasimha Iyen ...	Banker ...	do.
Aiyappen and Co. ...	Cloth ...	do.
Aiyavayen	do. ...	do.
E. Chakko	do. ...	do.
T. Itti	do. ...	do.
Kunjoo Meethian... ...	do. ...	Lower bazaar
Kuriyan	Rice &c. ...	do.
Cheithu	do. ..	do.
Mathan	Opium and Bhang.	do.
Abraham	Gold ...	Tirunakara.
Alleshu	Copper ...	do.
Vurugise	Boxes ...	do.
Thommen	do. ...	do.
Eswara Pillay	Rice &c. ...	do.
Kuruvila	do. ...	do.
A. N. Pothen	English Medicines.	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osman Junis... ...	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Hadjee Abubuker Hadjee Ahmed	do	do
Jusape Haroun	do	do
Salomamed Mahomed ...	do	do
Ibrahim Abbah	do	do
Hadjee Hussan Juna... ...	do	do
Hadjee Camesa Ismail ..	do	do
Hadjee Assan Abbah... ...	do	do
Hassan Hoommer	do	do
Hadjee Abdul Shuker ...	do	do
Adam Hadjee Omer	do	do
Batchu Suleiman	do	do
Ismail Abubaker	do	do
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons ...	do	Attaculangari
Isac Abdul Rahiman... ...	Watchmaker.	do
Maruthanayagom Chuppu Pillai.	Country cloth.	Challay.
Zacriah Jaffer	Piece goods.	do
Ibrahim	do	do
Mahomed Adam	do	do
Hassem Oomar	do	do
Hassem Abubuker	do	do
Abdulla Ibrahim	do	do
Musa Soomar	do	do
Mouloo Denna	do	Cantonment.
Ali Abbah	do	Challay.
Sivathanu Neelakunden ...	Country cloth.	do
Venkadathreiyen Pulpooiyen ...	do	do
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do	do
Adam Vawa Pekeer Ravuther...	do	do
Thumby Meeran Mytheen ...	do	do
Mathava Iyen	do	do
Vengadasoobien	do	do
Meenatchy Iyen	do	do
Chembagam Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Sivathanu Pillay	do	do
Chinniyan Pillay	do	do
K. Anna Iyer	do	Challay.
K. Narayana Iyer	do	do
Parameswara Iyer	do	do
Sami Iyer	do	do
K. Pitchu Iyer	do	do
Apaiyen Potty	do	do
Kulpagom Pillay	Rice.	Manacaud.
Ramen Pillay	Tobacco.	do
Easwaramoorthy Pillay ...	Rice.	do
Palanya Pillay,	do	Challay.
Ananchaperumal Ekimaden ...	do	do

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Soobien Varadien	Rice.	Challay.
Sreenevasa Iyen Sasha Iyen ...	do	do
Sashier Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ..	do	do
Iyavavien Vengoo Iyen ...	do	do
Srekamaswara Iyen Authy Iyen.	do	do
Soondralingam Pillay ...	do	do
Shama Iyen	do	do
Venkadaswara Iyen	do	do
Poornam Iyen Shami Iyen ...	do	do
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do	do
Ganapatheien Pulpanabien ...	Gold and Jewellery.	do
Ganapattey Iyen	do	do
Ananthakrishna Iyen Muthien...	do	do
Subbien Krishna Iyen ...	do	do
Veerabahu Iyen	do	do
Muthuien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Muthien Kuppien	do	do
Kongany Narayana Putter ..	do	do
Ramasubbien Muthien ...	do	do
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen ..	do	do
Moothien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Narayana Iyer Muthuswami Iyer	do	do
Krishna Iyen Meenakshy Iyen...	do	do
Mathaven Chettyar	do	do
Rama Iyen Mahadeva Iyen ..	do	do
Vedan yaga Achary Vydianaden	do	do
Andyappen Soobramania Pillay.	Sowcar.	do
Muthukrishna Iyen	do	do
Shunkaranarayana Iyer ...	do	do
Chodalamuttu Tharavium ...	Tobacco.	do
Ramannagamony	do	do
Muthu Iyen Harihara Iyen ...	do	do
Pulpoo Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Narayana Arasa Iyen ..	do	Challay.
Appaswamy Iyen	do	do
Venkatachalam Iyer	do	do
Coolandavaloo Pillay ...	do	do
Easwaramoorthy Pillay ...	do	do
Arumoogom Pillay	do	do
Thalava Padalingom & Co. ...	Timber.	Challay.
Muthuswamy Ruttiar ...	do	Landing place.
Mydeenpillay	do	do
Narayana Pillay	do	do
Cochoo Cootty	do	do

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Antony Joseph	Wine, spirits & preserved provisi ns.	Cantonment.
T. L. Gomez & Sons	do	do
E. Lopiz	do	Puthenchantha
Peter Pereira	do	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
Valoo Pillay	Wine, spirits &c.	do
Mathen	Book seller and Binder.	do
Perumal Pillay	do	do
T. I. Croning	Cabinet maker and Coach builder.	Cantonment.

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Boot and Shoe makers and Commission Agents, Cantonment Main Road.

B. John—Wine and spirits—Cantonment.

The Western Coast Trading Agency, General Merchants and Commiss on Agents—J. A. Gomez, Manager.

Purificacio & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Cantonment.

COTTAR.

Rama Moopen	Rice, Metals.	Cottar.
Mayity Mannah	do	do
Shunmoogom Pillay	do	do
Parasooramen Pillai	do	do
Swaminatha Pillai	do	do
Pitchandy Iyen	Gold & Jewellery	do
Cumarandy...	do	do
Vayeeraven Pundarom ...	Do. & cloth.	do
Sahoonooran	Country cloth.	do
Vallampiri Moopen	do	do
Rama Pirasad Lalla	do	do
Kulathuran Pillay	Tobacco.	do
Armogum Pillay	do	do
Soobiah Pillay	do	do
Aroomugaperumal Moopen ...	do	do
Ramaswamy Mudaliar ...	Timber.	do
Soliman Pillay	do	do
M. Paul & Sons	Druggists.	Nagercoil.
Moothoocaroopa Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits.	Cottar.
Colathuran	do	Nagercoil.
B. Noah	do & Eng. Medicines.	do.

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